

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, January 6, 1993

The House met at 12 noon.

Bishop Frank C. Cummings, 11th Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, FL, offered the following prayer:

Our omnipotent God, we beseech You to enter into our presence as we assemble for these sessions of the U.S. House of Representatives.

We give You thanks for a new year that is filled with innumerable possibilities for even greater service. We are thankful for this Nation of ours, and for these individuals who have been elected to serve the citizens of this country.

It is our prayer that we do not lose sight of You in our planning, for a nation who builds without God, builds in vain.

We pray for peace and justice for all of our people, as we strive to make this Nation a better place for future generations, "one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." In the name of the Sovereign we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON] will please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THORNTON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. McCathran, one of his secretaries.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, agreed to January 5, 1993, Mr. FORD and Mr. STEVENS are appointed as tellers on the part of the Senate.

## SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now administer the oath of office to those Members who did not take the oath yesterday.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ASPIN] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WHEAT] will please come forward and raise their right hands.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ASPIN] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WHEAT] presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, gentlemen. You are now Members of the 103d Congress.

## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a) of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (2 U.S.C. 473(a)), the Chair appoints as members of the Technology Assessment Board the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. BROWN of California; and  
Mr. DINGELL of Michigan.

## APPOINTMENT AS TELLERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 103d Congress, the Chair appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE] and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will defer 1-minute speech requests until completion of the electoral college report, except for a Member seeking recognition with respect to our guest chaplain.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY].

## BISHOP FRANK C. CUMMINGS

(Mr. CLAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, as Members of the 103d Congress we have been privileged today to have as our guest chaplain a very dynamic leader in the religious movement, Bishop Frank C. Cummings of the 11th Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, FL.

Bishop Cummings spent 16 years in the St. Louis area. He was there when I was first elected to Congress, and apparently he has become sort of a good luck piece for minority Members of Congress. He moved to the New York area, and he was there when our colleague, Mr. FLOYD FLAKE, was elected; and just recently he moved to Florida where we just elected three new members of the Congressional Black Caucus: Ms. CORRINE BROWN, Ms. CARRIE MEEK, and Mr. ALCEE HASTINGS.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to acknowledge the fine contribution that Bishop Cummings has made to the religious community and to the political community. We are very proud and pleased to have him here this afternoon.

## ENSURING EFFECTIVENESS OF CERTAIN EMOLUMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 1) to ensure that the compensation and other emoluments attached to the Office of Secretary of the Treasury are those which were in effect on January 1, 1989.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of inquiring as to what the purpose of this resolution is. I understand and remember that Senator Saxbe of Ohio had the same provision when he was nominated a number of years ago. Would the chairman of the committee explain why this is necessary and what we are doing here?

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, is necessary to facilitate the appointment of Senator BENTSEN to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Since the salary of the Office of Secretary of the Treasury has been increased by Congress during Senator BENTSEN's current term, which runs from noon on January 3, 1989, until noon on January 3, 1995, Senator BENTSEN currently is ineligible for appointment to that office under article I, section 6, clause 2 of the Constitution which provides:

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time;

Under Senate Joint Resolution 1, the compensation and other emoluments attached to the Office of Secretary of the Treasury are reduced to those which were in effect on January 1, 1989. As a result of this resolution, the rate of pay for the office will be reduced from \$148,400—the rate as of January 1, 1993—to \$99,500—the rate in effect on January 1, 1989. The salary rate will be frozen at this level and may not be increased as a result of any cost-of-living adjustment or any other increase authorized after January 1, 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will recall that during the 93d Congress, similar legislation was passed to remove the constitutional impediment to the appointment of Senator William B. Saxbe to the Office of Attorney General. This resolution is modeled after that legislation and includes similar provisions for expediting action in the courts to consider any constitutional question that may arise after the appointment of Senator BENTSEN.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have a further inquiry. It is my understanding, however, that the Senator's salary could be increased as of January 3, 1995, when the normal term which he is serving right now would have expired; is that correct? His emolument could be increased at that time, but not until that time?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, but it would take legislation to do that.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. And this would have to be reversed? What the gentleman is offering today would have to be changed?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for his response, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 1

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in*

*Congress assembled,* That (a) the compensation and other emoluments attached to the office of Secretary of the Treasury shall be those in effect January 1, 1989, notwithstanding any increase in such compensation or emoluments after that date under—

(1) the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-194) or any other provision of law amended by that Act; or

(2) any other provision of law, or provision which has the force and effect of law, that is enacted or becomes effective during the period beginning at noon of January 3, 1989, and ending at noon of January 3, 1995.

(b)(1) Any person aggrieved by an action of the Secretary of the Treasury may bring a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to contest the constitutionality of the appointment and continuance in office of the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that such appointment and continuance in office is in violation of article I, section 6, clause 2, of the Constitution. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such a civil action, without regard to the sum or value of the matter in controversy.

(2) Any claim challenging the constitutionality of the appointment and continuance in office of the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that such appointment and continuance in office is in violation of article I, section 6, clause 2, of the Constitution, in an action brought under paragraph (1) shall be heard and determined by a panel of three judges in accordance with section 2284 of title 28, United States Code. It shall be the duty of the district court to advance on the docket and to expedite the disposition of any matter brought under this subsection.

(3)(A) An appeal may be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States from any interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order upon the validity of the appointment and continuance in office of the Secretary of the Treasury under article I, section 6, clause 2, of the Constitution, entered in any action brought under this subsection. Any such appeal shall be taken by a notice of appeal filed within 20 days after such judgment, decree, or order is entered.

(B) The Supreme Court shall, if it has not previously ruled on the question presented by an appeal taken pursuant to subparagraph (A), accept jurisdiction over the appeal, advance the appeal on the docket, and expedite the appeal.

(c) This joint resolution shall become effective at 12:00 p.m., January 20, 1993.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous matter, on the Senate joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, January

5, 1993, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 12:55 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 12:55 p.m.

□ 1303

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

#### COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES—JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

At 1 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, headed by the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The VICE PRESIDENT took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The joint session was called to order by the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker and Members of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, are meeting in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President.

Under well-established precedents, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been had that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers on the part of the two Houses will take their places at the Clerk's desk.

The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

The tellers, Mr. STEVENS and Mr. FORD on the part of the Senate, and Mr. ROSE and Mr. THOMAS of California on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

□ 1310

Senator FORD (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama



seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George Bush of the State of Texas, received 9 votes for President, and DAN QUAYLE of the State of Indiana, received 9 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the Chair will omit in the further procedure the formal statement just made, and we will open the certificates in alphabetical order and pass to the tellers the certificates showing the votes of the electors in each State; and the tellers will then read, count, and announce the result in each State as was done with respect to the State of Alabama.

Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of the State of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order.

□ 1325

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Congress, the certificates of all the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the President of the Senate.

The tellers delivered to the President of the Senate the following statement of the results:

States	Elec- toral votes of each State	For President		For Vice Presi- dent	
		Bill Clinton	George Bush	Al Gore	Dan Quayle
Alabama	9		9		9
Alaska	3		3		3
Arizona	8		8		8
Arkansas	6		6		6
California	54	54		54	
Colorado	8		8		8
Connecticut	8		8		8
Delaware	3		3		3
District of Columbia	3		3		3
Florida	25		25		25
Georgia	13		13		13
Hawaii	4		4		4
Idaho	4		4		4
Illinois	22	22		22	
Indiana	12		12		12
Iowa	7		7		7
Kansas	6		6		6
Kentucky	8		8		8
Louisiana	9		9		9
Maine	4		4		4
Maryland	10		10		10
Massachusetts	12		12		12
Michigan	18		18		18
Minnesota	10		10		10
Mississippi	7		7		7
Missouri	11		11		11
Montana	3		3		3
Nebraska	5		5		5
Nevada	4		4		4
New Hampshire	4		4		4
New Jersey	15		15		15
New Mexico	5		5		5
New York	33		33		33
North Carolina	14		14		14
North Dakota	3		3		3
Ohio	21		21		21
Oklahoma	8		8		8
Oregon	7		7		7
Pennsylvania	23		23		23
Rhode Island	4		4		4
South Carolina	8		8		8
South Dakota	3		3		3
Tennessee	11		11		11
Texas	32		32		32
Utah	5		5		5
Vermont	3		3		3
Virginia	13		13		13
Washington	11		11		11
West Virginia	5		5		5
Wisconsin	11		11		11

States	Elec- toral votes of each State	For President		For Vice Presi- dent	
		Bill Clinton	George Bush	Al Gore	Dan Quayle
Wyoming	3		3		3
Total	538	370	168	370	168

The VICE PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Bill Clinton, of the State of Arkansas, has received for President of the United States 370 votes.

George Bush, of the State of Texas, has received 168 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Al Gore, of the State of Tennessee, has received for Vice President of the United States 370 votes.

DAN QUAYLE, of the State of Indiana, has received 168 votes.

The announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1993, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Members of the Congress, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called having been accomplished, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 103d Congress, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

Thereupon, at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.)

□ 1338

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 103d Congress, the Chair directs that the electoral vote will be spread at large upon the Journal.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. OBEY] at 2 p.m.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 1-minute requests.

## TIME TO ABOLISH THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, the House has just engaged in a great tradition, the transition of power, a peaceful transition of power that occurs in this country, but as this is the year of change and as we just observed the electoral college meeting and hearing the vote results, so it is time that we resolve that this be the last time the electoral vote be read in this House. It is time to do away with the electoral college, which is why I have introduced House Joint Resolution 28, which would be the 28th amendment to the Constitution abolishing the electoral college and instead replacing it with the popular vote of the people, which is how every other elected office holder in this country gains their position.

In May it looked as if this country stood on the edge of a constitutional crisis when the three frontrunners for the Presidency, Ross Perot, Bill Clinton, and George Bush, all had equal amounts of votes, that none would get a majority in the electoral college, and then it would have come to the House of Representatives to make that decision.

How many times do we have to have a crisis whereby it is possible for a person with a lesser number of votes to become the President of the United States of America?

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a math lesson. Math, incidentally, is the only course that is not taught at the electoral college, because in West Virginia with 5 electoral votes even if candidate A gets 51 percent of the vote and the losing candidate gets 49, the person who voted for the winning candidate gets five electoral votes; the one who voted for the lesser candidate gets no electoral votes. Somebody loses out. It is time to change this.

I urge my colleagues to repeal this electoral college and instead to pass the constitutional amendment.

## THE RAMSTAD RESOLUTION ON ESTATE TAXES

(Mr. RAMSTAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, renewed proposals for increased spending, combined with the massive budget deficit, will bring tremendous pressure on the Congress this session to raise taxes.

The last thing this body ought to do is raise taxes on the lifetime savings of middle-income Americans.

But last year, a plan to decrease the estate tax exemption to \$200,000—the value of a modest home and a life insurance policy—was proposed in this Congress.

This proposal would make the estate tax so high that middle-income families could be forced to sell their homes, farms, or small businesses just to pay the taxes.

This is not only unfair to those hard-working taxpayers who want to leave something for their kids—but it would certainly throw people out of work as families are forced to sell their small businesses and farms.

Yesterday, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 6, which states the firm opposition of Congress to any attempt to lower the estate tax exemption.

Please join me and 78 of our colleagues in this body from both sides of the aisle in demonstrating our bipartisan opposition to this unfair and growth-stifling tax increase, the proposal to decrease the estate tax exemption.

#### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO CONDEMN RAPE IN THE WAR IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, regrettably, I introduce today a resolution to strongly condemn the massive and systematic rape of women and girls in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to declare the sense of the House that rape and forced pregnancy as a means of warfare are war crimes and crimes against humanity.

I say regrettably because the resolution concerns a brutally atrocious and often unspeakable act. But the fact remains that according to U.N. investigators, human rights groups, and numerous national news reports, thousands of women and girls have been raped in the conflict in the former Republic of Yugoslavia. Precise numbers are difficult to obtain, but it has been estimated that as many as 30,000 women and girls have been raped during this war.

Some of the victims were raped and released, some were raped and killed, and some were held prisoner in rape brothels for soldiers passing through town. Still others have been detained in what are now called rape camps where the women are detained and raped over extended periods of time with the express purpose of forcing them to bear Serbian children. According to investigators, some abuses have been committed by all sides in the conflict, but the systematic and massive detention, rape, and forced pregnancies are primarily committed by Bosnian

Serb soldiers against Moslem women and girls. The resolution denounces this practice, regardless of the ethnicity or religion of the victims or the perpetrators.

By introducing this resolution, along with 62 of my colleagues, I in no way intend to minimize the numerous other atrocities that have come to light in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The world community, including the Congress, has correctly denounced the so-called ethnic cleansing, the savage detention camps discovered last summer, the mass graves, and the unyielding siege of Sarajevo, all of which have caused an estimated 20,000 deaths and more than 1 million refugees.

Nor is this resolution intended to suggest that the conflict in the former Yugoslavia is the first conflict in which women have been raped.

Rather, this resolution is intended to clearly denounce rape as a means of warfare, to clearly state that rape has too often been considered an incidental or concomitant element of war in all countries rather than seen for the international crime that it is. In the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, women and girls are being raped in what appears to be a deliberate, massive, and systematic fashion, perhaps in historic numbers. Rape in Bosnia and Herzegovina has become a weapon. This resolution states that the House recognizes this to be an illegal weapon. It is an illegal means of warfare, the perpetrators of which should be tried in an international war criminals tribunal established by the United Nations. Mr. Speaker, it is time to uncover the invisible history of rape in war.

The Geneva Conventions explicitly and implicitly prohibit rape and other inhumane acts. And Amnesty International and the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture have both stated that rape is a form of torture.

Specifically, the resolution:

Condemns rape and forced pregnancy as a tactic of war, whether committed against an individual or on a massive scale, and declares the sense of the House that rape is a crime against humanity and a war crime;

Applauds Secretary of State Eagleburger for calling for an international tribunal to try those responsible for crimes against humanity in the war in the former Republic of Yugoslavia;

Applauds the U.N. Security Council for its resolution specifically condemning massive detention and rape in Bosnia;

Calls on the President of the United States to publicly condemn rape in Bosnia, to state that rape as a means of warfare is a crime against humanity and a war crime and to strongly encourage the United Nation to pursue the establishment of an international war crimes tribunal for this conflict;

Calls on all sides in the conflict to protect the rights of women and girls as recognized in the Geneva Conventions and to immediately release women and girls from detention; and

Calls on countries participating in humanitarian relief efforts to allocate resources for the physical and psychological treatment of rape victims.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my colleagues share my sense of frustration over the inability so far to bring to an end the atrocities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I strongly support the efforts of Lord Owen and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to mediate a diplomatic settlement and an end to the war. We all wish we could do more.

In the meantime, the House must use the power of its voice to repudiate these atrocious acts and lend its support to the victims of this most insulting, brutal and devastating crime.

Mr. Speaker, the House must lend its support to the victims of this war and pressure for the protection of women and girls in future conflicts by clearly denouncing rape as a means of warfare and demonstrating our support for the prosecution of those who commit rape as a means of warfare.

Mr. Speaker, I include the text of the resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives concerning systematic rape in the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as follows:

#### H. RES. —

Whereas credible reports indicate that rape has been used as a tactic of war by all the combatants in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and that rape has become a deliberate, widespread, and systematic form of violence in particular by Serbian soldiers against thousands of Moslem women of all ages in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas credible reports also indicate the forced pregnancy of Moslem women by Serbian soldiers in this conflict;

Whereas women are protected against "any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault" under Article 27 of the 3rd Geneva Convention, 1949, and are protected against "outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution, and any form of indecent assault," under Article 4, Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions, 1977;

Whereas "inhumane acts" are considered "crimes against humanity" under the London Agreement that established the guidelines for the Nuremberg Trials, and "torture or inhuman treatment" and "willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health" are considered "grave breaches" of the 4th Geneva Convention, 1949, under Article 147 of that Convention;

Whereas rape is a deplorable and illegal act of violence in the United States and in every country in Europe;

Whereas systematic rape in the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been denounced under United Nations Security Council Resolution 798 and by the Council of Ministers of the European Community in its declaration of December 11, 1992;

Whereas Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger has denounced atrocities in this



conflict and has named individuals that should stand trial in an international court for "crimes against humanity";

Whereas on August 11, 1992, the House of Representatives approved H. Res. 554, expressing the sense of the House that crimes against humanity and war crimes in this conflict should be investigated and that perpetrators of such crimes should be tried in an international tribunal;

Whereas the United Nations Commission of Experts is presently collecting information and evidence for the eventual establishment of an international tribunal to prosecute war crimes under international law that are committed in this conflict;

Whereas in 1944 President Franklin D. Roosevelt publicly denounced "acts of savagery" committed by the German forces during World War II and pledged that the perpetrators would be punished; and

Whereas the Allies made it clear in the Moscow declaration in 1943 that they would seek the prosecution of perpetrators of war crimes committed during World War II: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) rape, whether individual or mass rape, is an unacceptable means for warfare;

(2) the House of Representatives strongly condemns the systematic and widespread rape of women and girls in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

(3) rape and forced pregnancy are "crimes against humanity" under international law, regardless of the ethnicity or religion of the victims or the perpetrators, and should be so recognized in an international tribunal to try perpetrators of crimes against humanity and war crimes;

(4) the House of Representatives applauds Secretary of State Eagleburger for denouncing "crimes against humanity" in the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and for calling for an international crimes tribunal to prosecute such crimes;

(5) the House applauds the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 798 and the declaration of December 11, 1992, of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, both of which denounced the systematic rape of Moslem women in this conflict;

(6) the President of the United States should publicly condemn systematic rape in this conflict, should vigorously support the establishment by the United Nations of an international tribunal to prosecute crimes against humanity and war crimes, and should state that rape, whether individual or mass rape, and forced pregnancy, as tactics of war, are crimes against humanity and war crimes;

(7) all countries participating in humanitarian relief efforts in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should allocate resources for the treatment of rape victims, including the training of relief workers in the medical and psychological effects of rape; and

(8) all parties to the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina should immediately take steps to protect the rights of women and girls as recognized in the Geneva Conventions, and specifically to protect them from rape, forced pregnancy, and the infliction of other indignities.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

HOUSE RESOLUTION TO CONDEMN MASS RAPE  
IN BOSNIA

Original cosponsors:

George Miller (CA), Nancy Pelosi, Kwesi Mfume, Ronald Dellums, Patricia Schroeder, Robert Torricelli, Barbara Kennelly, Don Edwards, Carrie Meek, Rosa DeLauro, Sam Gejdenson, Henry Waxman, John Olver, Tom Manton, Mel Reynolds, Martin Sabo, Jim Ramstad.

Jim McDermott, Ron Coleman, Ron de Lugo, James Walsh, Dave Bonior, Dick Swett, Tom Sawyer, Norm Mineta, Martin Lancaster, Matthew Martinez, Jon Kyl, Neil Abercrombie, Jan Meyers, James P. Moran, Sander Levin, Charles Schumer, Bernie Sanders.

Jim Cooper, Susan Molinari, David Price, Connie Morella, Robert Matsui, Tony Beilenson, Jim Bacchus (FL), George Brown, Pete Stark, Major Owens, Tom Foglietta, Charles Wilson, Anna Eshoo, Esteban Torres, Maxine Waters, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Richard Lehman, Jim Oberstar.

#### NEW PRESIDENT SHOULD PUT A FREEZE ON FEDERAL SPENDING

(Mr. HORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, in the last campaign, Democrats and Republicans had their feet put to the fire by Ross Perot's eloquent remarks on doing something about the deficit. This Congress has an opportunity to do something that many in both parties in all parts of the United States have wanted to do for years.

In 1988, President Bush advocated a freeze of Federal expenditures.

As a newcomer to the Congress, I would advise President Clinton that he should undertake advocacy of a freeze prior to submitting to this Congress a request to increase the debt ceiling.

It is essential that we get a grip on this growing deficit of trillions of dollars, which is strangling the American economy. If we are not going to do it, let us tell the American people we are not. If we are, let us take courageous action and give the President a freeze with flexibility to move money within the budget to meet necessary needs. I do not believe we should increase the debt ceiling until we force that type of action.

#### TAXATION IN THE TERRITORIES

(Mr. BACHUS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the people of my State of Alabama and your State pay Federal taxes. The people of the American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands do not. It is a very real difference, a very real distinction, a fact sadly overlooked yesterday by the majority in its vote.

When it comes time to vote to raise taxes, to create new and expensive Federal programs, to increase spending, the people of my State and your State who are already paying the freight will have to pay more, if approved.

Motivated by this fact, I and their Representatives will often vote "no" to more government, more programs, more taxes.

The people of the territories will reap the benefits of additional programs, expenditures, and taxes. At the same time, they will pay no more. Motivated by this fact, I predict, sadly, that their Representatives will often vote for higher taxes, new programs, and increased expenditures.

In short and sadly, the vote yesterday was a vote to give the Delegates with no real financial interest in reducing taxes or reducing the size or cost of the Federal Government the right to do so. It will be a very sad day, it is a very sad day, and I predict a very expensive vote which we took yesterday.

□ 1410

#### CARLOS CANCIO IS NOT A CRIMINAL

(Mr. DEUTSCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, the Justice Department cannot be serious about pursuing criminal charges against the Cuban pilot of the Aero Caribbean plane that landed in Miami last week.

The pilot, Carlos Cancio, risked his own personal welfare, and that of his family, all in the name of freedom. The 48 defectors on board were not on a joy ride. They took off from Cuba knowing that Cuban fighters or antiaircraft guns could shoot them out of the sky at any moment.

The very idea that the U.S. Government is contemplating legal action against Mr. Cancio is ridiculous. Mr. Cancio piloted an aircraft that launched from oppression and landed in freedom. He liberated 47 other Cubans who similarly yearned for a new, free life in the United States.

But Mr. Cancio was also careful to treat humanely those on board who wished to return to Cuba. Those five individuals have returned safely to Cuba, no worse for the experience.

It is inconceivable to me that the Attorney General will attempt to arrest Mr. Cancio. If anything, the Justice Department should announce that Mr. Cancio and his passengers will soon be sworn in as American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, Carlos Cancio is not a criminal. He is a hero.

#### AMERICANS OF THE USVI PAY TAXES, TOO

(Mr. DE LUGO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago the gentleman on the other side made a number of statements that were sadly incorrect.

Let me first say that we from the territories, we Delegates, thank the House for extending to us the vote in the Committee of the Whole. It was a proud moment for this body, this democratic body.

Mr. Speaker, the mistake that was made is that the people of my district pay Federal taxes. We pay it at the Federal rate. I file it on the same form that every other Member in this House files it on. It is called the mirror tax system. It mirrors identically the taxes that are paid in my colleagues' States, that all of us pay, and any time that we raise the taxes on the American people, we raise the taxes on the American people in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Mr. Speaker, all tax increases apply to us, so we have a stake, as do my colleagues, in bringing this deficit down.

#### BUDGET BASELINES, HISTORICAL DATA, AND ALTERNATIVES FOR THE FUTURE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 103-4)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to present the budgetary statement: *Budget Baselines, Historical Data, and Alternatives for the Future*.

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA) changed the date by which the President is required to transmit his Budget from the first Monday after January 3rd to the first Monday in February. It also established January 21, 1993, as the date for the official presentation and determination of the BEA budget deficit adjustment. Accordingly, the full 1994 Budget must be submitted by the new Administration.

In order to provide a perspective from which to evaluate choices and actions, this document provides the following:

- a review of current policies and the implications of their extension into the future;
- near-term and long-term budget projections under alternative economic and technical assumptions;
- assessments of hidden liabilities with associated policy reforms, and assessments of high risk management areas with associated recommendations for systems improvement; and
- updated options and recommendations for spending control.

It is my hope that this will be useful to the Congress and the new Administration in the effort to produce both a

responsible budget and strong economic growth.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 6, 1993.

#### WHY THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to continue discussion of the electoral college which has just met here and hopefully recorded the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. But, hopefully, Mr. Speaker, the doors to this college can be closed so that in the next 4 years what will be recorded here will be the popular vote as determining who the President and Vice President of the United States will be as opposed to the electoral vote.

There are several reasons for that. First of all, Mr. Speaker, those of us who were here had the privilege of being here in the early spring of last year suddenly realized with horror that, as Bill Clinton, George Bush, and Ross Perot all had about equal numbers of votes in the polls, realized with a sense of horror that this election might not be decided routinely, as it has been for roughly these last 100 years in the electoral college with a clearcut majority winner, but instead might move from the electoral college to the House of Representatives. There each State would have one vote. It is not a case whereby each Member of the House, all 435, would have individual votes, but each State would only have one vote for the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in this situation mischief abounds, the opportunity for mischief. Indeed there have been two instances in our Nation's history where the person getting the lesser number of popular votes has actually become the President of the United States.

What further compounds this situation is the House really has no procedures for addressing this situation. The last time, as I mentioned, was about 100 years ago. What kind of constitutional crisis would we have been in if this was the first vote that new Members and old Members cast? How in the world would we settle that mess? How would we work our way out of that? Certainly it would have undercut the credibility of the electoral process and perhaps further aggravated a sense of cynicism among the electorate.

So, Mr. Speaker, what I have done is propose a very simple amendment, not particularly original, but I think important for this time, and that is that the electoral college be abolished and that the popular vote decide how the President is selected. Every other election for every other office holder, I might add, is conducted that way.

The significance, I think, can be found here. We do a little bit of math very quickly looking at smaller States first. West Virginia has five electoral votes. Somebody who votes for the winning candidate in West Virginia in effect has five votes that are reported here, so my one vote for Bill Clinton in effect was multiplied by five. However one of those who voted for Ross Perot or George Bush in effect was not represented whatsoever, so one times zero equals zero, and so my colleagues can see how that works.

There is another calculation that is quite interesting. Look at California which has 54 electoral votes. In that State the person who was fortunate enough to cast a winning vote for the winning candidate; that is, Bill Clinton, had their vote multiplied here in effect by 54. I cast a winning vote in West Virginia, but my vote was only multiplied by five, and yet somebody who voted for Ross Perot or George Bush had no reflection whatsoever in the electoral vote here.

□ 1420

One of the arguments that is used against my proposal is that this would cause a Presidential candidate to spend less time in States with small populations. To be candid with you, I did not notice a Presidential candidate spending a lot of time in North Dakota or West Virginia or any number of other States more so because they had electoral votes as opposed to popular votes. Indeed, I sometimes wonder if once the polls in a State establish that a person will probably win that State by 5 percent, whether they drop off that State and move to another.

This keeps people honest in every State, because you have to go after every individual vote rather than going after the winner-take-all electoral votes. So I think that is another compelling reason.

It seems to me that we finally have to look at the reason that the electoral college came into existence. It was a compromise between those that wanted wide suffrage and those that wanted only landed gentry, and read into that white men who owned property, to vote. Of course, that is not the situation today.

Furthermore, there was also a time when there were no telecommunications, no modern communications. Vote reporting was tough from county seat to county seat, even much less from the State or territory to the Capital here in Washington.

Well, of course, now we know that is not the situation and you have the vote totals the same night as they are cast. Surely we have enough trust in ourselves to think that the popular vote is the way to determine the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, finally, I hope that this is a wake-up call for not only this



House, but the country. This House, incidentally, in the late 1960's did pass a constitutional amendment abolishing the electoral college. I hope this is a wake-up call, because I never want to have to go through the possible agony that was going to be faced and that people were looking at last spring with the realization that the first vote cast might be the House of Representatives trying to sort out who should be President of the United States, with no absolute guarantee that that person who got the most number of States would win, and furthermore, even that those who voted for another losing candidate would have their votes adequately represented.

So I think we should take this opportunity to say enough is enough. The electoral college has been good for the last 200 and some years, but I think that it is time to finally shut the doors on this institution.

#### AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Wednesday, January 20, 1993, the Speaker and the minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask if this is just the standard process of allowing the Speaker to make appointments and so on during the down time?

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is my understanding.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### SHAME ON CONGRESS FOR PROCEDURE FOLLOWED CONCERNING DELEGATES' RIGHT TO VOTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BARTLETT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUFFINGTON].

Mr. HUFFINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, for more than 200 years Americans have not only believed in, but have died for, their right to representation.

From the beginning, Thomas Jefferson and others have maintained that all who enjoy the benefits and responsibilities of this Nation should have a voice, but not every voice must be armed with a vote.

What is it, precisely, that has changed? As nearly as I can determine, what's changed is politics.

What needs to change, if this issue is to be fairly and properly addressed, is the Constitution. And that is not the private property of this august body.

The day for reform has arrived. This Congress has a mandate for change, and that mandate has meaning. In this instance, what it means is the demand for fairness over politics.

The Constitution is clear, and the means by which it can be changed is clear. This issue belongs to the Constitution and the people it represents. We cannot, and we may not, decide it on the grounds of political whim.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, if you will look at the Declaration of Independence, at the signature list on the bottom, and look at the upper right-hand column, you will see there the name of Josiah Bartlett, a forebear in my family. I think that if Josiah Bartlett could have been resurrected and been with us yesterday, that he would have risen to his feet and asked for a microphone to cry "Shame, shame, shame."

Mr. Speaker, I want to spend the few moments that I have today not to address the subject matter of what happened yesterday, but rather to talk for just a few moments about the procedure. I have today a very bad headache. I have not had one for a great while. That may be ascribed to my reaction to what happened yesterday.

I do not think that 1 person in 50 in our country knows what went on here yesterday, and I doubt that 1 in 100 could believe what went on. In a country that should be the bulwark of freedom, in a country where our great strength was built on our ability to discuss and to reach consensus, what we saw yesterday was a great travesty of this important heritage.

Mr. Speaker, there was no way for those assembled here or listening or watching from across this country to have any idea what was in a package that the Republicans were offering for rules to reform this House. I ran, as did essentially everyone, on a platform that focused largely on reform. I tell you that what happened yesterday was not reform. It was going in the opposite direction.

I am glad that we called for votes so that it will be clear to the American people who cast their vote for this travesty of justice. For all except two of the Democrat freshmen who repudiated their campaign promises for reform, I hope that when you go back to run for this high office in 2 years, that your constituents will call you to task

for that vote, and that you will be replaced here by someone who will be responsive to the wishes to the constituents, someone who will keep his campaign promises.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped better of this House. I pray better for the future.

#### REPRESENTATION WITHOUT TAXATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as one of the Members of the record freshman class, I think I represent all of our feelings when I say it is a tremendous honor to be part of this distinguished body.

Yesterday we made a rules decision that affects not only this Chamber, but the American people. A majority of the Members of the House of Representatives yesterday voted to give our territories representation without taxation. Not only does it move in a dangerous direction of what I feel was the intent of our U.S. Constitution, but at a time when our budget problems are so serious and the overspending of this Government takes \$200 to \$300 billion out of circulation simply because we decide to overspend, and that money no longer is available to individuals that want to go to college, for individuals that want to borrow money to build a new home, and most importantly that money that the Federal Government borrows is no longer available to businesses that want to invest in new tools and new technology to allow them to be more productive and more competitive in a world market, but by allowing territories to have a vote in the Committee of the Whole, and even in committees as they have in the past, it allows those individuals to vote for more spending and possibly even more taxation without having the obligation of spending and paying for those kinds of budget increases.

□ 1430

Yesterday we made a decision by adopting the Democrat rules to not have term limitations for ranking members on the Republican or minority side and for the chairmen of committees and chairmen of subcommittees. We did this at a time when the American people are calling for term limitation of Members of the U.S. Congress. They are calling for a limitation on terms not because they want to give up their opportunity to choose who they think is best.

Fourteen States of this country made a strong call for term limitations simply because they feel Congress is not working. Instead of opening up Congress to represent the will of the people, yesterday we closed the doors even further of what Congress can do.

We allowed the Speaker of this Chamber the authority to now remove Republican members from conference committees and not even replace those individual members. We allowed a rolling quorum, if you will, in committees so members do not even have to attend committee meetings. Some of the guests in the gallery note that there is very slight attendance in this Chamber. Yesterday we passed a rule, without the consent of the Republican minority, that will allow committees to hold committee meetings at the same time that the House is in session.

There is no question in my mind this is going to result in even less attention to what happens on the floor of this Chamber. I think any Congressman that did not hear the call of rebellion during this last election, that things have got to change, that Government has got to be more responsible and responsive to the American people and that they are concerned about their standard of living going down, they are concerned about the lack of availability of good jobs, any individual Member that does not think that that is a strong call in the beginning of a potential revolution is not going to get re-elected in 2 years or in 4 years.

I thank this Chamber for their attention. I think that if there ever was a time in history when the individual Members of this Chamber must be more diligent, must look at not only reform changes within the House but must be tremendously conscientious about doing the things that are going to help America and Americans.

#### THE SHREDDING OF THE CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I became a Member of the House of Representatives, fulfilling a boyhood dream that began when I was 10 years old. I started the day going to the Department of Archives and looking at the Emancipation Proclamation, which was penned by perhaps one of the greatest men ever to live in history.

As I stood before that document, I was consumed by the patriotism, by the dedication, by the fervor of the man who literally signed his own death warrant. Because Abraham Lincoln knew that by taking the incredible move to free the slaves, he would bring about an outcry that history had never seen before. And he knew himself deeply in his heart that that could cost him his life, which it did.

Mr. Speaker, 2 hours later I was sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives, and I witnessed one of the most incredibly revolting spectacles that has ever taken place in the

House of Representatives and hung my head with shame over the fact that the Constitution, the very Constitution that Mr. Lincoln died for was shredded at the hands of the Democrat majority who simply decided that they wanted more votes and decided to increase the number of U.S. Representatives from 435 to 440.

A Revolutionary War was fought in this country over the principle that the colonies were taxed without representation, and that resulted in the Boston Tea Party. Mr. Speaker, now we see representation without taxation and that should bring about a hue and cry, the likes of which this country has never seen before.

We are now seeing the Delegates from the territories having the absolute right to vote upon taxing policies, which affect all Americans, while at the same time keeping in mind that those people in those territories pay absolutely no taxes to the U.S. coffers.

Mr. Speaker, that vote yesterday also brought about something else that is revolting. We are proud in this country of the maximum one man one vote. I represent 590,000 people. The Representative from American Samoa represents 50,000 people. Thus, his vote is given six times my weight from a person who is not even from a State.

I do not know how long the U.S. Congress can maintain any semblance of respect from the electorate, but one thing is for sure, Mr. Speaker, yesterday we witnessed the shredding of the Constitution.

As long as I am a Member of this House, I will do everything in my power to make sure that constitutions are to be followed and not shredded.

#### BILL CLINTON'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the title of my talk this afternoon is "Bill Clinton's Right To Choose," and I want to get up as a parent. I happen to be a product of public schools, and my wife and my daughters are products of public schools. I want to get up as a parent and say that I am fully supportive of President-elect Clinton's right to send his daughter to a private school in Washington. I believe that as a parent the No. 1 consideration he should have taken in looking at Chelsea's future is what does he think will help Chelsea.

□ 1440

Now I think that where possibly some of my friends in the Democratic Party may disagree with me is that I think that, as the leading resident of public housing in America, that Bill Clinton should have a right to choose, exactly like the poorest resident of public housing in America, and that if

the new leading citizen of Washington, DC, has decided that the public schools are either so lacking in discipline or so lacking in academic achievement or so dangerous that his daughter should go to a private school, that that is the signal to this Congress that we should look at possibly passing a bill which would take all Federal education aid to the District of Columbia and turn it into a voucher, so that, on a revenue-neutral basis, we would provide some money to every parent. They could either pay that money to the District of Columbia schools, which could charge them a fee, or they could pay that money to a private school of their choice. The school could be church-related, as apparently Chelsea's will be, or the school could be a private, secular school, but the choice would be up to the parents.

I want to put this in context, because I have done a great deal of work over the last few years on big city schools. Big city schools are one of the major scandals of American education. I happen to represent a largely suburban district. Most of the public schools in my largely suburban district are very, very good. Most parents in my district, given a choice, probably would not take their children out of the school, but when you get to a very large, very bureaucratic, very unionized and often very dangerous public school, we have a very different kind of situation.

The saddest single comment on the situation involving Chelsea was a young man on NBC who was quoted, this is a local high school student, who was quoted as saying the following: "Well, that might be best because, you know, some public schools are rough, and she might get hurt or something."

Let me repeat that, because I think every American ought to be ashamed of the truth in this young man's statement. When asked what he thought about the leading public housing citizens' daughter going to private school, he said: "Well, that might be best because, you know, some public schools are rough, and she might get hurt or something."

Let me point out, we are talking about a young lady who would in fact be accompanied by the Secret Service. That would probably be the safest public school in Washington if she went to it, and yet apparently the public schools are sufficiently dangerous that even with the Secret Service, and it is a sign of how much violence has increased in America, that the last Democratic President, if I remember correctly, did send his daughter to public school in Washington as a commitment to public schools, because Jimmy Carter actually tended to act out what he said, and there tended to be some continuity between his speeches and his behavior.

Now we have a different situation. We have the public employee unions'



candidate, the public teacher unions' candidate, deciding that while he wanted the support of the public teacher unions, he didn't necessarily want his child to go to their classrooms.

That frames the following, I think. We are in a situation where we have a clear elite in America, and that elite has a different standard for itself. You see it all the time. My understanding is that the second leading resident of public housing in America in the Clinton administration, Vice President-Elect GORE, sends his children to private school.

So what you have is, if you are in the two biggest public housing facilities in America, the White House and the Vice President's residence, then you are going to send your children to private school. But if you live in the poorest public housing in Washington, you don't have that option, and in the name of protecting the union monopoly, we can't afford to let you have that option.

What does this mean? Let me explain for a second why it is so bad in these big city public schools with unionized work rules.

There is one study which I just sent off for and has not arrived yet, but I hope in about 2 weeks to share with my friends here in the House statistics of the New York schools which estimate that 62 cents out of every New York City school dollar goes to bureaucracy, 62 cents goes to bureaucracy, only 38 cents gets spent in the classroom. Even though the New York City public schools are among the most expensive in America, they are among the least effective, so it is not a question of money.

I would argue that the biggest single issue in America today is whether the welfare state needs reform or the welfare state needs resources. Our friends on the left are going to come in and say, "Oh, they are really a good system, but what we need to do is add some resources."

Let me give you an example. John Fager in the New York Times, December 18, 1992, he is cochairman of the Parents Coalition and a consultant to the Community Service Society. They are both nonprofit advocacy groups. He wrote the following editorial in the New York Times called *School Custodians' Dirty Tricks*. The subhead is "New York Should Privatize for Cleaner Schools."

Here is what he says:

For the third time in 8 years, the Board of Education is negotiating a new contract with the custodians of New York City's public schools. A report last month by the Special Commissioner of Investigation, Edward F. Stanek, detailed shocking abuses by custodians and showed the need for an overhaul. But Chancellor Joseph Fernandez should realize that the board will never change the custodial system by bargaining with them.

The last two contracts attempted real reform but were ineffective or subsequently

guttured by the custodians. Consider these examples:

The Board of Education spends more than \$1 million a year subsidizing the custodians' purchase of Jeeps. They are supposedly for snow removal, but the custodians use them as they please. The city pays almost half the cost of the Jeeps, but after 5 years the custodians own them.

Let me stop quoting and just point this out again. Let me emphasize, the new Jeep is bought, given to the custodian, supposedly to remove snow. He knows at the end of 5 years he is going to get the Jeep. I ask every American, if you knew at the end of 5 years that Jeep was yours, how often would you use it while it was the city's? Not very much. So you get the Jeep for yourself in the best possible shape at the end of 5 years.

So guess what happens? They don't use them. So for \$1 million a year New York City is buying custodians Jeeps that at 5 years will have 1,900 miles on them or 1,000 miles on them.

Let me go on and quote again from John Fager's editorial:

The board put a 1-year moratorium on the purchases in the 1988 contract while it was to study the practice, but the next year 200 Jeeps were bought, double the normal number. When I asked the board's Director of Custodial Operations, Kirby Coughlin, what happened to the study, he replied, "We don't need a study."

Many custodians hire wives and girl friends as private secretaries. In 1978, the board outlawed nepotism and mandated that if custodians moved to new schools (which happens frequently) they couldn't bring their wives with them. The custodians' wives filed grievances, and a labor negotiator overturned the rule prohibiting them from changing schools with their husbands. More custodians whose wives weren't grandfathered hire each other's wives.

Before 1985, \$20 million a year in "rent" for the use of buildings after school hours—for remedial classes, recreation, and so on—ended up in the custodians' budgets, although they don't have to do extra work. Custodians used this money to pad their salaries and to buy Jeeps. The practice was "reformed" in 1985 when the board declared that buildings could be used rent-free from 3 to 6 p.m. on weekdays, yet loopholes in the contract reimbursed the custodians for the lost fees, and the \$20 million is now more than \$35 million.

Before the 1988 contract, custodial supervisors were members of the custodians' union. That year, the board won the right to appoint its own supervisors. The custodians signed the contract, then challenged this reform. This year, the State Civil Service Commission and the State Supreme Court sided with the custodians, who will again be supervised only by former custodians.

Worse, since 1988 the board has allowed Mr. Coughlin, a former custodians' union official, to hire the supervisors. One supervisor he hired gave excellent ratings to a custodian who was recently arrested and accused of charging the city for his services while he was on his yacht.

Let me close the quote for a second. I did not make this up. This is not a rightwing Republican attack. This is not something being made up by somebody who just wants to make fun. This

is in an article in the New York Times by John Fager, who as I said is cochairman of the Parents Coalition and consultant to the Community Services Society, and he is reporting that the custodian was literally on his yacht when he was being paid for supposedly cleaning up schools.

Let me go on:

A custodian convicted of embezzling from schools was allowed to keep his job. Mr. Fernandez should immediately replace Mr. Coughlin with a more accountable director. More important, he and the board need to contract out for custodial services. A 1977 State Comptroller's audit, the most complete to date, concluded that privatizing would give us cleaner schools, the buildings would be available for more after-school programs, and the public would save 25 percent on costs—\$60 million a year today.

The city has experimented with private custodial services this year, but mostly as a negotiating ploy. Although Mr. Fernandez can't fire the custodians, he should phase in privatization as janitors retire and through buy-out contracts. It is the only way to end this outrageous waste.

Now, my point is this. The District of Columbia schools are about as bad as the New York schools. You spend huge amounts of money and you find out, as in this example in the New York Times, that \$60 million, 25 percent of the custodial budget, is pure waste.

□ 1450

Then you go into a school that is filthy, and you say oh, gee, why is this school filthy. Then you go and talk to the custodian union and you discover they are not going to change their work rules, they are not going to clean the school up. Then you go to the President of the United States and you say hey, why do you not come with your wife and visit the school. We would like for you to come and have your daughter in, and by the way, no, we cannot get it cleaned up. Any rational, reasonable parent faced with that choice, and then being told since we are already giving you public housing, and public transportation, and a pretty good chef for food, and you have a \$200,000 a year salary, is it worth \$10,000 a year to you, to your daughter to send her to a really good private school, and they themselves, I think the answer to that is that my daughter ought to go to a private school.

I am a product of the public schools. Both of my daughters are products of the public schools, and both of my sons-in-law are products of public schools. We believe in the public school system, and most American public schools are still good. But when the leading recipient of public housing in Washington tells you that he does not want to send his child to public school because it is too bad for his daughter, maybe the answer, in all fairness, ought to be that we should also liberate all of the other residents of public housing, give all of them a chance.

The leading advocate of this in America is not a Republican. It is in fact an

inner city resident, Polly Williams of Milwaukee, a State legislator, Jesse Jackson's former State chairman, and a woman who herself was at one time on welfare, and is in fact very, very familiar and very concerned with the problems of schools as they affect poor people. And her point is if you are middle class and you do not like your school, you move to the suburbs. If you are rich and you do not like the school, you do exactly what Al Gore and Bill Clinton are going to do, you send your kid to private school. But if you are poor, and you cannot afford to move, and you cannot afford to send them to expensive private schools, you are trapped by the teachers' union, you are trapped by the custodians' union, you are trapped by the bureaucracy, and you are trapped by politicians.

So the people most able to get private tutoring, after all, the President's daughter, if she went to public school, could get private tutoring in the White House. People would probably volunteer. And she is going to get a lot of travel opportunities in the next 4 years, and she will have Secret Service protection. So the issue was not could she as an individual be educated. Her education will not be radically worse if she goes to public school, and she personally will not be that much in danger because of the Secret Service. The issue is the environment she would be in, the physical facility, the students, the teachers, the general environment was not acceptable, and so it is worth \$10,000 a year to send her to one of the most extraordinarily elite schools in the Washington area. An interesting comment on populism.

But my objection as a parent has nothing to do with Bill Clinton's decision. He has every right as a parent to make the right decision for his daughter, and he should do that. My objection is that the President-elect should then turn to the country and make the same policy option available to every American. He should be as concerned about the poor children currently trapped in New York by the union that I just described. He should be as concerned about the children trapped in Chicago so eloquently described by the Chicago Tribune in a six-part series on schools that fail. He should be as concerned about the other public housing residents in Washington, DC, who are in a situation that is just unacceptable.

Interestingly, in the Washington Times they point out, they called Polly Williams a leading Democratic crusader for choice programs that include private schools, who backed Mr. Clinton's decision concerning Chelsea but said that option should also be available to poor parents.

Mrs. Williams, the author of a State program that allows inner-city Milwaukee children to attend private schools with public funds, said the Clinton decision indicates public school is not always best.

"Why do all the teachers and people with money take their kids out of public schools? If he's not going to put his child in a bad public school, why should they say I have to put mine in one of these bad schools?" she asked.

Now let me just say I think it is fascinating that here is a situation, and Polly Williams touched on something that people need to look at, because again I am focusing in on the worst public schools in America. If you happen to be from an area that has great schools, terrific. As I said, I think in my district, the Cobb County, in De Kalb, in Fulton and the Dunwoody part of De Kalb, there is a consensus by most parents that they have good public schools. But when you have to go to schools that are bad, there is a simple test to find out. What percent of your teachers in your school system send their children to private school. And they know. They are in the classroom. And when you find out, for example, that in Chicago I believe the figure is over 60 percent of the teachers will not send children to the classrooms they work in, there is sort of an interesting test at that point that tells you gee, maybe something needs to be done.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GINGRICH. I am glad to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman in the well for taking this special order and for mentioning Milwaukee, in my home State.

I have a question for the gentleman in the well, however. He advocates that Bill and Hillary Clinton should have every right to send their daughter to a private school. While I think you can make an argument for that.

I would say the President and the Vice President are communicating something by sending their youngsters to private schools. The only type of leadership that is worth a darn is leadership by example, and here we have a man who ran for President of the United States, and who was endorsed by the teachers' union, and sought their votes. Now he sends his youngster to a private school. What kind of a message does that send?

I do not have all of the resources that the gentleman in the well has, and I compliment him for all of the work he has done in education. I do a lot of work in economic competitiveness. If we are going to keep America competitive in the 21st century, we have to have an educational system that is going to allow us to compete. So the question for the gentleman in the well is: What kind of public policy should Bill Clinton be advocating, taking into consideration the decisions he has made as far as education is concerned?

Mr. GINGRICH. I think it is an appropriate question. But let me pick up on the initial point the gentleman made and say that you are not the only

person who noticed the symbolic question about the two leading figures of American government not using government for their students.

In the Washington Post today, and I quote:

The director of a leading public education organization criticized the Clintons' decision, calling it "an opportunity missed."

"It's an unfortunate vote of no confidence in urban public schools," said Michael Casserly, interim executive director of the Council of Great City Schools, a coalition of 45 of the Nation's largest urban public school systems.

"For national leaders who are so cognizant of the symbolism of their decision, it seems that this choice would have been a good opportunity to send a signal to the public school community that the President was anxious to work with them on the broadest and the most personal level."

Let me say also the Washington Post reports today, and I find this sort of fascinating, and I am quoting the Post:

Public school officials wrote to the Clintons urging them to consider a local public school and expressing their willingness to work with the family to overcome any special problems the new President's daughter would face.

So this decision was made not just about going to the school as a normal person. This decision was made with an offer from the D.C. school system that I doubt if any other public housing resident gets. I suspect no other public housing resident in Washington gets an offer from the school system to change the school to fit the resident, except the President and the Vice President.

So I think your point about the symbolism is right. But let me remind you, and I say this again with great sympathy as a father for the decision. This is the Washington Post again talking about the D.C. schools:

The 178 D.C. public schools have taken a particular beating in the last year with the release of five separate critical reports. One called the school system "unstable and mismanaged" and said curriculum planning is poor. A Federal report highlighted D.C. schools as among those with the highest dropout rates in the country.

That is why I was suggesting that maybe the lesson we should learn as public policy figures, given that kind of reality, is that we ought to say if the school system had five different negative reports in a year, maybe we should follow President Clinton's leadership, and maybe we should take the money currently being sent to the District of Columbia school system, which has apparently failed so disastrously, and change that into a voucher. And let me point out some of our friends on the left occasionally jump up and say that oh, if you do that, that will be a racist decision. It is impossible to send vouchers to poor children in Washington and have it have a racial impact. These vouchers would overwhelmingly go to children who were African-American and poor. Their families would be given a choice.



So it does seem to me symbolically, and I am glad to yield to my friend from Wisconsin if he wants to comment, but it does seem to me that President-elect Clinton in effect symbolically by his actions has endorsed the concept that everyone in public housing, not just the President and the Vice President, should have the opportunity to have this kind of choice, and that the D.C. schools now having been rejected by both the President and the Vice President, both President-elect Clinton and Vice President-elect GORE have rejected the D.C. schools, they have given them a failing grade, that should be a signal it seems to me to the Congress that maybe on a one-place experiment, we do not have to get into a big fight about anywhere else in America because the President-elect has not judged Chicago, or New York, or Philadelphia, or Atlanta, but he has judged the District of Columbia.

□ 1500

But he has judged the District of Columbia. Maybe in this one place, we should try to pass a bill this spring so that by this fall we could have genuine competitive choice and parents could be allowed to decide where they want to go.

I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ROTH. I thank the gentleman for yielding. If the gentleman will forgive me a personal note, I have been involved somewhat with the D.C. schools, because, as the gentleman knows, we have a karate group in the Congress. We have visited some of the schools to promote safety and to help give young people goals in education.

I would not write off the D.C. schools. I think the D.C. schools are doing a good job in some areas, but we have got to give them some help. We have got to have a role model for these schools.

If everyone just says, "Well, this is good for my community and the heck with the country," then we have a problem in our country. For all too long, people have just looked at what is in the best interests of "myself, my family," and we have forgotten that we belong to a greater community called our Nation.

So what harms the schools, whether it is in the District of Columbia, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, or Milwaukee, harms our entire country. We have to bring all our schools along.

The only way you can do that is to bring the entire country along through education. That is why a greater attention to it is so important for us not to write off public education. We must all be involved in this.

One way we can do that is by sending a strong signal. Simply saying, "Hey, I am going to send my kids to the best schools," is not the answer.

If politicians had to send their kids to the worst schools in the country,

then you would have a better educational system. As long as politicians send their kids to the best schools, what is happening to the kids in the worst schools?

Mr. GINGRICH. Let me say to my friend I agree, I think, with the logic, even if I disagree with the conclusion.

Let me just walk through it for a second. I do think, and certainly, if we were a Communist or Socialist monopoly, I think it would be a very fair test to say to a politician, "If you are going to be in public life, then you should go to the weakest hospital in your district, you should go to the weakest school in your district, you should consistently be at the place that most needs reform."

When I used to teach environmental studies, I used to talk about the idea that if you put a city's intake pipe just below the sewer disposal plant, you would be astonished at how hard the city would work at tertiary treatments if they knew that they were going to drink their own water.

But I believe in freedom.

Let me make a very clear distinction here. I believe passionately in public learning. I am not only a product of the public schools, I taught part time in a public high school in Noonan, GA. I taught at a public State college, at West Georgia College. I believe deeply in learning. I want every child to learn. But I do not think we have to be trapped into the 1840 Massachusetts model of public education.

If I give a child, and all we are talking about here is setting up a structure and a resource, and we want to ensure that every child has the resources to go to the best structure, and that is public education.

If I ensure that every child, and let us take the poorest public housing project in Washington, an enormous contrast from living in the White House or the Vice President's mansion, if every single child in the poorest public housing project in Washington has public resources to choose the best school for that child, that is public education. Now, it is not unionized, it is not bureaucratic, but it is public. It is financed by the public, it is sustained by the public, it is a structure of opportunity, and if I have to say to the next generation of children growing up in America whether they are African-American or Hispanic or Asian or they are American Indian or Caucasian, if I have to say to them, "We cannot really reform the teachers' union, we cannot really clean up the central office bureaucracy, we cannot really deal with the custodians' union, we cannot deal with the politicians on the school board, and we are going to trap you in a school."

And by the way, this Chicago Tribune series on the elementary school, they investigated, and they sent a team in for a year, and they inves-

tigated, and it is a brilliant, heart-rending, terrifying series which frankly permanently convinced me that we have to have vouchers.

They talked to a woman who had failed every third grade class she had ever taught. Those kids, for every single one of them, had failed every year. That might be an exaggeration, but that was the essence of it. None of them were arriving in fourth grade able to read and write at the fourth-grade level. Every principal she worked for, and I am citing from memory of a paper that I used about a year ago, but every principal she had worked for had tried to fire her, and she had tenure. Every principal tried to fire her. And the paper's reporter went to her and said: "OK, you are going to still be here for 13 more years before you retire. What is your educational objective as a teacher?" And her answer was, "To retire with a full pension."

Now, I do not blame that person who is in the wrong career, in the wrong job at the wrong place. I blame elected public officials who have betrayed those 30 children.

We can go less than 2 miles from this building and find classrooms in which we know today that the children in that classroom are going to be failed by America. They are not going to learn how to read and write. They are not going to acquire a work habit, they are not going to do homework, they may be raped in the bathroom, they may be shot in the hallway, they may get drugs at recess, but they are not going to get learning.

In the name of the local public employee union, we are going to trap those kids, and we are going to pass money in this building to be sent to keep them in the trap.

All I am suggesting to my friend is that if we, instead of that, if we were to send their parents a voucher, a scholarship, not a full-funded one, and say to them, "You can either take this scholarship down to your local public school, and if you want to go down to your local," and I would rather call it a bureaucratic school, "to your local bureaucracy, and if your local bureaucracy is good enough for you, give them the money, or you can pick any other one," and I think you would see an explosion. I think the best teachers would form their own schools. You would suddenly have a Sidwell school next to a public housing project, not just for people who can afford \$10,000 a year, and it would not be as good as Sidwell. It would not have all the resources.

But it is an objective fact, and I happen to be a Baptist, but it is an objective fact that the Catholic schools in the inner cities in America in every city perform better, usually for 60 percent of the cost of the public school in the same neighborhood. And we know this: this is an objective, absolute test-

able fact, and yet we say to the children of that neighborhood, "If you are middle-class, your parents ought to move, go to the suburbs, find a good public school. If you are rich, have the chauffeur drop you off at a private, elite school. If you are poor, no, we are not going to let you walk across the street to the private school that works. We are going to insist that you go to the bureaucratic school that fails, and the only subsidy that we are going to do with your tax money is give it to the school that fails."

Now, I just think that is wrong, and I hate saying it this way. As I said, I am a product of public schools. My entire family are products of public schools, but in the last 5 years, I have looked at the big city school systems of this country over, and over, and over again, and again, and again. The only reasonable conclusion is that the bureaucracies and the politicians have failed the children.

In closing, let me make this point, because I really think it is very unfair again to go after President-elect Clinton for an intimate, personal family decision as a father. The lesson we should draw from it is not that he should sacrifice Chelsea's future to some public symbol, and that would be grotesque, and I think un-American. We are a nation of freedom, of opportunity, and of hope, a nation that loves its children.

The lesson ought to be that he has, with vastly more knowledge than the rest of us, he has looked at the situation of the District of Columbia. He has failed it. He has found it wanting as has the Vice President, AL GORE, and he has concluded that it is unacceptable for his daughter, and all I ask is that we care as much about every other young man and every other young woman in this city and that we give their parents the same opportunity that we are seeing the President-elect take.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE ON ADOPTION OF HOUSE RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, when the distinguished majority leader was about to call up a House resolution adopting the Rules of the House for the 103d Congress, I attempted to gain recognition for the purpose of offering a question of privilege resolution.

My resolution would have prevented consideration of the resolution to adopt House rules until it was presented in a form that would permit the House a separate vote on the issue of allowing non-Member Delegates the right to vote in the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution of the majority leader was of equal constitutional privilege and exercised his discretion to recognize the majority leader instead of me.

While I am pleased that there was at least acknowledgment by the Parliamentarian that my resolution did constitute a legitimate question of privilege, I felt strongly that it was a higher privilege than the resolution offered by the majority leader and that I should have been recognized first.

So that the record is clear on that aspect of the proceedings, I am including at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of my question of privilege resolution, a defense as to why it should have been given priority in recognition, a defense of it as a question of privilege, and the remarks that I would have delivered in support of it. The materials follow:

#### H. RES. —

Whereas Article I, section 1, of the Constitution provides that, "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives;" and

Whereas Article I, section 2, of the Constitution provides that, "The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States;" and

Whereas Article I, section 7, clause 7, of the Constitution provides that, "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives;" and

Whereas, by long-established precedent, all bills making appropriations shall also originate in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the Committee of the Whole is a device used by the House under which all House Members act together to debate and amend bills raising revenues or directly or indirectly appropriating money; and

Whereas the Committee of the Whole is an integral part of the legislative process and the means by which the House of Representatives exercises its legislative powers and prerogatives under the Constitution; and

Whereas it has been proposed in the resolution adopting the Rules of the House for the 103rd Congress that the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico and the delegates from the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands be permitted to vote in the Committee of the Whole; and

Whereas such proposal affects the representational rights of duly elected Members of the House under the Constitution and could result in a derogation or denial of such rights; and

Whereas such proposal affects the constitutional prerogatives of the House and its Members in respect to revenue legislation and appropriations and the integrity of the process by which bills are considered, and thus raises a question of the privileges of the House: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, as a matter of the constitutional privileges of the House to make all laws and originate revenue and appropriations measures, the resolution adopting the Rules of the House for the 103d Congress shall not be in order for consideration until such time that it is presented to the House in a form that will permit the House to separately vote on those provisions that would permit non-Members to vote in the Committee of the Whole.

#### ON PRIORITY OF QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RESOLUTION, HON. GERALD B. SOLOMON

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Majority Leader has offered H. Res. 5 as "a privileged resolution." The precedents make clear that resolutions affecting the organization of the House are privileged, and here I cite

Deschler's Precedents, volume 1, chapter 1, section 12; and Cannon's Precedents, volume 6, section 3.

The precedents specifically establish that resolutions to adopt House Rules at the beginning of a Congress are privileged, and here I cite Deschler's Precedents, volume 4, chapter 17, section 52, and I quote:

"Additionally, substantive changes in the rules of the House may occur at the beginning of each Congress, when the resolution adopting the rules of the House, offered by the direction of the majority party caucus, may include changes recommended by the caucus.

"Such a resolution is privileged, and does not require action by the Committee on Rules, which at the time the resolution is offered is not constituted."

Mr. Speaker, it is also clear from the precedents that resolutions adopting or amending House rules are not questions of constitutional privilege.

Here I cite the ruling of Speaker Randall on December 13, 1878 as referred to in Cannon's Precedents, volume 8, section 3376; and the rulings of Speaker Cannon at that and the succeeding session.

Moreover, it is made clear in Deschler's Precedents, volume 6, chapter 21, section 28.1, that, and I quote, "Under contemporary practice and rulings, only vetoed bills and impeachment proposals are privileged business directly under the Constitution . . ."

Mr. Speaker, it is also clear from the precedents that questions of privilege are of a higher privilege than privileged questions.

To quote from Deschler's Precedents, volume 3, chapter 11, section 1:

"Whenever a question of privilege is properly raised on the floor by a Member, the Speaker must entertain the question and rule on its admissibility. And the disposition of such questions must precede the consideration of any other question except the motion to adjourn."

And, to quote from Hinds' Precedents, volume 3, section 2526: "A question of privilege takes precedence over a motion merely privileged under the rules."

A privileged resolution adopting House rules which is reported from the Democratic Caucus has the same status as a privileged resolution reported from the Rules Committee providing for the adoption of rules.

And, according to Cannon's Precedents, volume 8, section 3491, "A question of privilege takes precedence of a report from the Committee on Rules."

#### IN DEFENSE OF QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RESOLUTION RELATING TO DELEGATE VOTING IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, HON. GERALD B. SOLOMON

Mr. Speaker, the resolution that has been presented calls for a separate vote on those provisions in the resolution which would permit non-Member delegates to vote in and chair the Committee of the Whole. It clearly raises a question of the privileges of the House for a variety of reasons stated in the precedents of the House under which we are now operating prior to the adoption of our rules.

First, to cite section 662 of the House Rules and Manual, questions of privilege of the House are, and I quote, "questions relating to the organization of the House." The adoption of House Rules is one of the fundamental orders of business of the House when it first meets to organize.

To the extent that any of those rules may interfere with the rights of the House under the Constitution or the integrity of its pro-



ceedings, a question of the privileges of the House may be raised.

Second, citing the same section of the House Rules, and Manual, questions of privilege of the House are those "relating to its constitutional prerogatives in respect to revenue legislation and appropriations."

The proposed rule would permit non-Member delegates to vote in the Committee of the Whole which, under House Rules, is used to consider all bills affecting revenues or which directly or indirectly appropriate money. See House Rule 13, clause 1; House Rule 16, clause 9; and House Rule 23, clause 3.

To permit persons who are not duly elected House Members to vote in the Committee of the Whole on tax and spending bills, which the House has special powers and prerogatives under the Constitution to originate, interferes with the constitutional rights of the House under the Constitution and thus raises a question of House privileges.

Third, and in a related vein, again citing section 662 of the House Rules and Manual, questions of privilege of the House are those which affect "the integrity of the processes by which bills are considered," especially when a process is of questionable constitutionality. In such instances, the precedents make clear that the issue raises an "extraordinary question" under the Constitution which is eligible for separate consideration and determination by the House.

In this regard, the section cites a question of privilege resolution offered on August 15, 1978, involving "the constitutional question of the vote required to pass a joint resolution extending the State ratification period of a proposed Constitutional amendment."

The Manual, at section 664 elaborates that this involved "an extraordinary question . . . where the House had not otherwise made a separate determination on that procedural question" as to whether a majority or two-thirds vote was required to pass a joint resolution extending the ratification period for a constitutional amendment, "and where consideration of the joint resolution had been made in order."

In that instance, after the special order for the joint resolution had been adopted, a question of privilege resolution was offered which would have required a two-thirds rather than majority vote to pass the joint resolution. The question of privilege resolution was subsequently tabled by the House.

By the same token, the pending question of privilege resolution raises an "extraordinary question" under the Constitution, on which the House has not made a separate determination, and that is whether delegates can be granted voting privileges in the Committee of the Whole by a rule of the House, or whether a Constitutional amendment would be required. The resolution specifically allows for the House to make a separate determination by voting separately on the proposed rule change.

Numerous Supreme Court decisions have held that while the right of the House to determine its own rules of proceeding under the Constitution is nearly absolute, it may not by its rules violate constitutional rights.

And the method of proceeding must be reasonably related to the desired result. See, for instance, *United States v. Ballin*, 144 U.S. 5 (1892), and *Deschler's Precedents*, volume 1, chapter 1, section 10.

For the House to protect itself against overreaching its constitutional rule-making powers, the "extraordinary question" doctrine must be applied to permit it to separately decide such serious constitutional issues.

And fourth, citing section 664 of the Manual, "a question of privileges of the House is raised" when there is an alleged "denial of representational rights."

While the precedent cited in that incident involved inequitable party ratios at the subcommittee level, the same principle should apply to the possible derogation or denial of representational rights of House Members in the Committee of the Whole where the votes of non-Members could make the difference on important questions.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that it might be argued that this resolution does not constitute a question of privilege because it would effect a change in the rules. However, that is not true in this instance because we have not yet adopted any rules.

Secondly, it is clear from Hinds' Precedents, volume 5, section 6158, that a resolution adopting House Rules may contain two resolved clauses and thus permit a division of the question and separate vote on a particular issue. So providing for a separate vote on part of a rules package is consistent with past practice and therefore must be compatible with whatever rules we are operating under at this point.

And third, even when we are operating under Rules, it is clear from the 1978 precedent on extending the ratification period for the equal rights amendment that a question of privilege resolution was proper even though it sought to alter the number of members required to approve the extension from a majority to two-thirds.

While some might have argued that this effected a change in rules, the precedents make clear that as an "extraordinary question" under the Constitution, the resolution constituted a legitimate question of privilege.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the issues raised by this resolution clearly rise to a question of the privileges of the House and should therefore be allowed for consideration and determination by the House.

#### REMARKS ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RESOLUTION, HON. GERALD B. SOLOMON

Mr. Speaker, the resolution I have presented as a question of the privileges of the House relates to one of the most functional constitutional powers of the House, and that is its lawmaking powers under Article I, section 1 of the Constitution.

The resolution would require that the resolution adopting the rules of the House for the 103d Congress not be in order for consideration until it is presented in a form that will permit the House a separate vote on the proposed rules change that would allow non-Members the right to vote in the Committee of the Whole.

Under House precedents, matters which present an "extraordinary question" under the Constitution should be presented to the House in a manner that will allow the House to make a separate determination on the constitutional issue that is raised when it has not previously made such a separate determination.

In this case, it is proposed that the Rules of the House be amended to permit non-Member voting in the Committee of the Whole, even though the House has not yet determined whether such a change can be effected by a rules change or whether it requires an amendment to the Constitution.

This resolution recognizes that the constitutional question that is posed by this proposed rules change constitutes such an "extraordinary question" under the Constitution and therefore cannot be considered

along with the other proposed amendments to House Rules in a single vote.

Back on September 15, 1970, when the House was considering a proposal to allow the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico the right to vote in standing committees, the current House Speaker, then Representative Tom Foley of Washington, made the following statement, and I quote:

"Now it is very clear, as the Resident Commissioner has said, that a constitutional amendment would be required to give the Resident Commissioner a vote in the Committee of the Whole or the full House."

The Speaker was right then, and the same principle applies with equal force today. To attempt to achieve by a change in House Rules, requiring only a majority vote by the House, what would ordinarily require a constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds vote by both Houses plus ratification by three-fourths of the States, is to flout the ordinary process under the Constitution for a change of such far-reaching implications.

To allow such a proposed rules change to be adopted without a separate determination by the House is to deny the House its right to preserve its constitutional prerogatives. Moreover, if such a change is adopted, the rights of all duly elected House Members from the various States will be adversely affected since their representational rights will be seriously diluted, and in some instances, could even be denied.

The Committee of the Whole House is simply a device by which the House, operating under a different name and different procedures, considers the most important legislation reported to it. This includes bills raising revenues or appropriating money—two of the rights reserved to the House for origination.

The Committee of the Whole is used primarily to amend legislation reported by the appropriate committees of jurisdiction in these areas of fiscal importance. The fact that the House makes a final determination on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole in no way lessens the importance of that Committee in making the critical decisions in framing legislation.

Even the proposed compromise language to allow the House to reconsider amendments which may have lost in the Committee of the Whole on a narrow vote in which the delegates' votes made the difference, does not reduce the Committee of the Whole to a mere "advisory" committee as some have suggested.

The so-called compromise language overlooks the importance of second degree amendments which may have been adopted, or of decisions of the Committee of the Whole to rise and thereby preclude limitation amendments on appropriations bills. Nor does it address such important votes as those on appealing a ruling of the Chair which result in binding precedents on the House.

And finally, the proposed compromise overlooks the kind of vote-trading and deals which may be cut to ensure that the delegates' votes do not make the critical difference. One of the delegates, in fact, boasted that permitting delegate voting in the Committee of the Whole will enable delegates to cut deals and trade votes.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, no amount of tampering with this proposed rules change can completely offset or neutralize the importance of the Committee of the Whole as an integral part of the lawmaking process. The Committee of the Whole is not a citizens' advisory commission to propose legislative solutions; it is, in fact, the House ex-

exercising its most basic responsibilities under the Constitution to make the laws of the land.

I therefore strongly urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution which would simply allow the House a separate vote on this proposal of dubious constitutionality. Only by doing so will Members have a clear-cut opportunity to register their votes on this extraordinary constitutional question.

□ 1510

### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DIZZY GILLESPIE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am very saddened to come on the floor to announce the passing of the great musician, African-American artist Dizzy Gillespie, who was very close to me and did so much to advance America's foremost music, jazz.

Dizzy Gillespie passed away just very recently. We will remember him as a person who celebrated his music as he lived his life; it was one of great joy.

He was a very outstanding, outgoing, charismatic performer and entertainer. But of course he was the revolutionary musical artist who joined with Charlie Parker and Max Roach, Buddy Powell, to create this new form of jazz music.

Mr. Speaker, we have introduced legislation for a Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, which we will continue to ask our Members to celebrate Dizzy Gillespie and remember him and his dear wife, May, and the Gillespie family, in terms of their great, permanent contribution to our culture.

Dizzy Gillespie was remembered most for the way his cheeks enlarged when he was playing his instrument. He went to Bethesda Hospital to have his cheeks examined. The doctors examining him thereby named this condition "Gillespie pouches," and they were amazed at the fact that they did not interfere with his musicianship.

Dizzy played up until very, very recently when he entered the hospital. He led a very full life, a complete life. At one time he was remembered very much as America's musical diplomat. He was recognized throughout the world by presidents, kings, emperors, monarchies. They knew him well. He was very proud to carry the American flag and our music and to see how jazz was picked up, promoted, played, reinterpreted throughout the countries of the world.

I was very honored 2 years ago to accompany him and James Moody on a U.S. Information Agency tour throughout Africa. I was able to be with him and see how people genuinely loved him as an artist and as a human being throughout the world. He will be long remembered. His music is already per-

manent in our archives. His horn, one of his first horns is already in the Smithsonian Museum, and we are very happy for the full life, the great contributions, the wonderful memories that he leaves behind for music aficionados of every color, creed, race, and nationality throughout the world.

### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POMBO) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POMBO, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, today.  
Mr. SOLOMON, for 60 minutes, today.  
Mr. BARTLETT, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MANZULLO, for 5 minutes, today.  
(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.  
(The following Member (at the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on January 20 and 21.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POMBO) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. QUILLEN.  
Mr. GILMAN in six instances.  
Mr. GALLEGLY in two instances.  
Mr. BLILEY.  
Mr. CLINGER in two instances.  
Mr. HERGER.  
Mr. KYL in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WISE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WISE.  
Mr. HALL of Ohio in two instances.  
Mr. PANETTA.  
Mrs. KENNELLY.  
Mr. PENNY.  
Mr. SARPALIUS.  
Mr. MILLER of California.

### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, 103d Congress, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. Wednesday, January 20, 1993.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 20, 1993, at 10 a.m.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

(NOTE: Due to a malfunction in the House Information System computer, the referrals which the Speaker has made on January 5, 1993, of all executive communications received since the adjournment sine die of the 102d Congress, 2d Session will be indicated in the Congressional Record of January 21, 1993.)

### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of January 5, 1993]

By Mr. APPELATE:

H.R. 105. A bill relating to the treatment and disposal of solid waste, authorizing States to regulate solid waste in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the provision which includes unemployment compensation in income subject to tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H.R. 107. A bill to make applicable to the Congress certain laws relating to the terms and conditions of employment, the health and safety of employees, and the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Government Operations, the Judiciary, and Rules.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 108. A bill to provide that professional baseball teams, and leagues composed of such teams, shall be subject to the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOEHLERT (for himself, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. MACHTELEY):

H.R. 109. A bill to establish the Department of the Environment, provide for a Bureau of Environmental Statistics and a Presidential Commission on Improving Environmental Protection, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 110. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for economic revitalization, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Science, Space, and Technology, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 111. A bill to establish domestic content requirements for motor vehicles sold or distributed in interstate commerce in the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 112. A bill to amend chapter 2 of title III, United States Code, relating to the office



and compensation of the President and related matters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 113. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a temporary refundable credit for the purchase of a new domestic passenger vehicle; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 114. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to increase the stability of collective bargaining in the building and construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 115. A bill to strengthen the authority to require safe workplaces for Federal and Postal Service employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CLINGER:

H.R. 116. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to increase the limitation amount applicable to contributions to candidates in Federal elections by individuals and to decrease the limitation amount applicable to contributions to such candidates by nonparty multicandidate political committees; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COLEMAN of Texas:

H.R. 117. A bill to waive certain statutory time limitations with respect to the award of military decorations in the case of the award of the Medal of Honor to Marcelino Serna; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 118. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish an office in a community in the United States located not more than 10 miles from the border between the United States and Mexico; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 119. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to the Congress a joint report addressing the question of United States Government responsibility for providing benefits and services to disabled individuals who served with certain voluntary organizations that provided significant assistance to the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam era; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 120. A bill to provide that funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used to purchase articles of packaged food not packaged in the United States or its possessions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 121. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide assistance for emergency repairs in lower income housing projects operated by the Chicago Housing Authority; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 122. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish energy conservation standards for public housing projects and to carry out a program to demonstrate the effectiveness of energy conservation measures in public housing projects; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON (for himself, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HYDE, Mr. COX, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ROUKEMA, Mr. KASICH, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 123. A bill to amend title IV, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EMERSON (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. KASICH, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 124. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit to employers for the cost of providing English language training to their employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 125. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize programs of child abuse education and prevention, and to establish a demonstration project relating to child abuse education and prevention; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 126. A bill to strengthen the authority of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to enforce nondiscrimination policies in Federal employment; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 127. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore and make permanent the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 128. A bill to make it an unfair practice for any retailer to increase the price of certain consumer commodities once the retailer marks the price on any such consumer commodity, and to permit the Federal Trade Commission to order any such retailer to refund any amounts of money obtained by so increasing the price of such consumer commodity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 129. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to fund adolescent health demonstration projects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH):

H.R. 130. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require State Medicaid Programs to provide coverage of screening mammography and screening pap smears; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 131. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund) to provide for the recycling and management of used oil and to reduce emissions of lead into the ambient air, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 132. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to protect consumers through the establishment of standards for long-term-care insurance policies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 133. A bill to require Federal agencies to apply value engineering, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 134. A bill to require a study and report of the historical and cultural significance of the Madame C.J. Walker-Villa Lewaro National Landmark; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 135. A bill to amend the privacy provisions of title 5, United States Code, to im-

prove the protection of individuals information and to reestablish a permanent Privacy Protection Commission as an independent entity in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. COMBEST:

H.R. 136. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to provide for improved identification and assessment of the paperwork burden imposed on beneficiaries of health care services and providers of such services, and to provide for the reduction of such burden; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 137. A bill to make applicable to the Congress certain laws relating to the terms and conditions of employment, the health and safety of employees, and rights and responsibilities of employers and employees, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Education and Labor, the Judiciary, Government Operations, Ways and Means, and Rules.

H.R. 138. A bill to ensure treatment for playa lakes, prairie potholes, vernal pools, pocosins, and other special wetlands under Federal wetland delineation criteria; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation, and Agriculture.

H.R. 139. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for a maximum speed limit of 65 miles per hour on highways with 4 lanes or more located outside of urbanized areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. POMBO, Mr. COX, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. ORTON, Mr. STEHNOLM, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. LAUGHLIN, and Mr. PACKARD):

H.R. 140. A bill to end the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State and local governments and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, and Mr. JEFFERSON):

H.R. 141. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COSTELLO:

H.R. 142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the non-recognition of gain on long-term real property which is involuntarily converted as the result of the exercise of eminent domain, without regard to whether the replacement property is similar or of like kind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COX:

H.R. 143. A bill to amend the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 to establish a program for radio broadcasting to the peoples of Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 144. A bill to reform the health care system by restoring the full tax deductibility of medical expenses, eliminating incentives for abusive litigation against hospitals, doctors, nurses, and health care providers, abolishing noneconomic damages in medical care liability actions, and redirecting puni-

tive damages to community hospitals that care for the indigent; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 145. A bill to authorize and direct the General Accounting Office to audit the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Advisory Council, the Federal Open Market Committee, and Federal Reserve banks and their branches; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 146. A bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Council on the Arts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 147. A bill to repeal the statutory authority for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 148. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the remedial jurisdiction relating to taxes of inferior Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the provision that permits payments from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund for the expenses of Presidential nominating conventions; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and House Administration.

By Mr. HASTERT (for himself, Mr. GOSS, and Ms. FOWLER):

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve access to health care, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 151. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a maximum long-term capital gains rate of 15 percent and indexing of certain capital assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore and make permanent the deduction for charitable contributions by nonitemizers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 153. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend to the principal campaign committee of any candidate for elective public office the same graduated tax rates which apply to the principal campaign committee of a candidate for Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LUGO:

H.R. 154. A bill to provide for the self-determined political, social, and economic development of the insular areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 155. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a formula for allocating funds apportioned to the territories for the National Highway System among the territories; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DEUTSCH (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Ms. MEEK):

H.R. 156. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide that, under the national flood insurance program, payment for a flood insurance claim for substantial damage incurred by a structure shall include amounts for 75 percent of the cost of elevating the structure to the height

necessary to comply with the requirements for continued flood insurance coverage; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 157. A bill to provide a military survivor annuity for widows of certain retirement-eligible Reserve members of the uniformed services who died during the period between the establishment of the military survivor benefit plan and the creation of the Reserve-component annuity under that plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 158. A bill to authorize the provision of financial assistance to Knoxville College for the construction of the Southeast Region African American Educator Institute; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. PARKER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. COX, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. KYL, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. WELDON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ROTH, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BLUTE, Ms. FOWLER, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. UPTON, Mr. KASICH, Mr. POMBO, Mr. KING, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. CANADY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. CRAPO):

H.R. 159. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 160. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require that the President submit to Congress a balanced budget for each fiscal year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 161. A bill to limit fees paid to outside attorneys who represent the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GRANDY (for himself and Mr. BREWSTER):

H.R. 162. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals for an indefinite period, and to increase the amount of such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COMBEST, and Mr. COX):

H.R. 163. A bill to require that the Federal Government procure from the private sector the goods and services necessary for the operations and management of certain Government agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 164. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce the limi-

tation amounts for contributions to candidates for Federal office and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for contributions to candidates for public office; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Ways and Means.

H.R. 165. A bill to apply laws relating to part-time career employees, fair labor standards, and occupational safety and health to the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration Education and Labor, and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 166. A bill to eliminate automatic cost-of-living adjustments in rates of pay for Members of Congress, and to nullify any such adjustment occurring after December 31, 1992; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 167. A bill to amend title V, United States Code, to eliminate maximum-age entry requirements for Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 168. A bill to designate the Federal building to be constructed between Gay and Market Streets and Cumberland and Church Avenues in Knoxville, TN, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 169. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for retirement savings for individuals who are active participants in other retirement plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 170. A bill to temporarily permit penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement plans and section 401(k) plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 171. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the income tax check-off which provides funding for Presidential election campaigns and to provide a check-off to reduce the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 172. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for two-earner married couples; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 173. A bill to eliminate the Medicare peer review system; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 174. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to clarify certain aspects of its coverage and to provide for the recovery of additional litigation expenses by litigants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself and Mr. HYDE):

H.R. 175. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain certain telephone subscriber information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.R. 176. A bill to remove inappropriate limitations on work requirements and to enhance waiver authority for welfare reform demonstration projects for the Food Stamp Program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 177. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to waive certain regulations in considering an application submitted by the Winona R-III School District, MO; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 178. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 179. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the tax-exempt



status of Christa McAuliffe Fellowships; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 180. A bill to extend the retroactive period during which farm insolvency transactions are exempt from the prior law alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 181. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for an improved benefit computation formula for workers who attain age 65 in or after 1982 and to whom applies the 5-year period of transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide prospectively for increases in their benefits accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to phase out the earnings test over a 5-year period from individuals who have attained age 65, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESPY (for himself and Mr. EMERSON):

H.R. 183. A bill to promote economic development in the Lower Mississippi Delta by establishing the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Financing Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA:

H.R. 184. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to eliminate the requirement that central station service be unavailable in the case of rural electrification loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 185. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to make American Samoa eligible for emergency livestock feed assistance; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 186. A bill to amend section 325 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that residence within the outlying possessions of the United States shall be counted as residence within a State or district of service for purposes of the residency requirement for naturalization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 187. A bill to establish the American Samoa Study Commission; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 188. A bill to include the Territory of American Samoa in the program of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 189. A bill to include the Territory of American Samoa in the Supplemental Security Income Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 190. A bill to repeal the provision added by the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 prohibiting cable systems from retransmitting the signal of a broadcast station without consent; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 191. A bill to reform the United States health care delivery and financing system, to increase access to health care and affordable health insurance, to contain costs of health care in a manner that improves health care, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Education and Labor, and Rules.

By Mr. GUNDERSON:

H.R. 192. A bill to provide for improvements to the health of farm families, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HANCOCK (for himself and Mr. LIVINGSTON):

H.R. 193. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to clarify the remedial jurisdiction of inferior Federal courts; to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 194. A bill to withdraw and reserve certain public lands and minerals within the State of Colorado for military uses, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources and Armed Services.

By Mr. HEFLEY (for himself, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. SCHAEFER):

H.R. 195. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HOUGHTON:

H.R. 196. A bill to provide improved access to health care, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOUGHTON:

H.R. 197. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained age 67 and to accelerate benefit increases under the delayed retirement credit over a period capped at attainment of age 67; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 198. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require an independent audit of standards prepared by certain financial institutions with respect to assets of employee benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 199. A bill to establish a Commission on Retirement Income Policy; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 200. A bill to establish the framework for a health care system that will bring about universal access to affordable, quality health care by containing the growth in health care costs through a national health budget, managed competition, and other means, by improving access to and simplifying the administration of health insurance, by deterring and prosecuting health care fraud and abuse, by expanding benefits under the medicare program, by expanding eligibility and increasing payment levels under the medicaid program, and by making health insurance available to all children; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 201. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide a limited exemption from child labor provisions of such Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 202. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to protect areas of exceptional natural or historic character during the process of closing of realigning a military installation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 203. A bill to prohibit States and localities from receiving certain Federal economic development assistance if the State or locality provides improper incentives for location of businesses or organizations within the State or locality; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 204. A bill to eliminate the exemption for Congress or for the United States from

the application of certain provisions of Federal law relating to employment and privacy, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Government Operations.

H.R. 205. A bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale, delivery, or importation of certain motor vehicles and rail cars that do not have seat belts, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 206. A bill to require that passenger vans shall be subject to the same Federal motor vehicle safety standards as are applicable to passenger motor vehicles and to require manufacturers of motor vehicles to provide for dissemination to the public all vehicle warranty and repair information provided dealers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 207. A bill entitled the "Former Presidential Enough Is Enough and Taxpayers Relief Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 208. A bill to prohibit candidates for Federal office from using campaign contributions for inherently personal purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 209. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for public financing of advertising and related expenses in campaigns for the House of Representatives and to prohibit contributions by multicandidate political committees to candidates who accept such financing; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 210. A bill to prohibit candidates for Congress from accepting multicandidate political committee contributions; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 211. A bill to categorize payments from lobbyists to, or on behalf of, Members of Congress as bribery under Federal criminal law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 212. A bill to nullify the pay raises afforded by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (excluding those granted to justices and judges of the United States); to freeze rates of pay for justices and judges of the United States for the next 5 years; and to amend the Federal Salary Act of 1967 to eliminate quadrennial pay adjustments for Members of Congress and other Government officials under that Act; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service House Administration, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Rules.

H.R. 213. A bill to amend Public Law 85-745 to provide that a former President may not receive a monetary allowance thereunder except upon waiving the right to receive any other Government annuity or pension; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 214. A bill to provide that Federal pay be made subject to garnishment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 215. A bill to make "America, the Beautiful" the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 216. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit the next of kin of a deceased veteran to designate the style of flag to be furnished at the burial of such veteran; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 217. A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on (6R,7R)-7-[(R)-2-Amino-2-phenylacetamido]-3-methyl-8-oxo-5H-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid disolvate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 218. A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on chemical intermediate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 219. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit certain volunteer fire departments to issue tax-exempt bonds for purposes of acquiring ambulances or other emergency response vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 220. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the tax on interest received by foreigners on certain portfolio investments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 221. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1996, the duty on exomethylene cephalosulfonate ester; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota;

H.R. 222. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to require expeditious consideration by the Congress of a proposal by the President to rescind all or part of any item of budget authority if the proposal is transmitted to the Congress on the same day on which the President approves the bill or joint resolution providing such budget authority;

By Mr. KASICH;

H.R. 223. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mrs. KENNELLY (for herself, Mrs. MINK, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LOWEY, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. FAZIO, Ms. SHEPHERD, Ms. FURSE, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. EDWARDS of California);

H.R. 224. A bill to amend section 177A of the Revised Statutes to equalize the remedies available to all victims of intentional employment discrimination, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KENNELLY;

H.R. 225. A bill to clarify the tax treatment of certain disability benefits received by former police officers or firefighters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE;

H.R. 226. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to give employers and performers in the live performing arts the same rights given by section 8(f) of such act to employers and employees in the construction industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 227. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 228. A bill regarding the tariff classification of motor vehicles for the transport of goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAROCCO;

H.R. 229. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to declare that a forest health emergency exists on Federal lands under their jurisdiction, to carry out accelerated forest health improvement programs to prevent further forest damage and reduce the risk of disaster wildfires on these lands, and to implement management strategies designated to produce sustained, diverse, and healthy forest ecosystems on these lands; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

H.R. 230. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to enhance the authority of States and Indian tribes to disapprove the provision by the Secretary of Energy of interim storage capacity for civil-

ian spent nuclear fuel, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources.

H.R. 231. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 232. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and title X, United States Code, to require as a term in each contract for property or services made by an executive agency that the contractor (and any subcontractors under that contract) shall comply with the workers' compensation law of each State in which the contract is performed; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

H.R. 233. A bill to apply certain provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to a segment of the North Fork of the Payette River in Idaho; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 234. A bill to provide for interim protection of certain lands in the State of Idaho through their acquisition and management by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 235. A bill to provide for certain land exchanges in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 236. A bill to establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 237. A bill to increase access to health care services for individuals in rural areas, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEACH;

H.R. 238. A bill to promote community development lending by financial institutions in economically distressed areas; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LEHMAN;

H.R. 239. A bill to amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to resolve certain problems regarding subsurface estates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and Mr. MILLER of California);

H.R. 240. A bill to provide for the protection of the Bodie Bowl area of the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. MATSUI);

H.R. 241. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage investments in new manufacturing and other productive equipment by allowing an investment tax credit to taxpayers who increase the amount of such investments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIPINSKI;

H.R. 242. A bill to provide financial assistance for the repair, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of highways, bridges, transit facilities, airports, and wastewater treatment works; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LLOYD (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DIXON, Mr. EVANS,

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FAZIO, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS);

H.R. 243. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of prostate cancer screening tests under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 244. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of prostate cancer screening tests under the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCANDLESS;

H.R. 245. A bill to amend title X, United States Code, to authorize the detail of personnel of the Department of Defense to assist the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Customs Service perform border patrol-related activities; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and the Judiciary.

H.R. 246. A bill to make applicable to the Congress certain laws relating to the terms and conditions of employment, the health and safety of employees, and the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor Government Operations, House Administration, the Judiciary, Rules, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 247. A bill to establish a Second National Blue Ribbon Commission to Eliminate Waste in Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 248. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit contributions and expenditures by multicandidate political committees controlled by foreign-owned corporations, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and the Judiciary.

H.R. 249. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 in order to require reciprocal responses to foreign acts, policies, and practices that deny national treatment to U.S. investment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 250. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an employer a credit against income tax for the cost of providing mammography screening for his employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina;

H.R. 251. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a portion of the public debt in the form of obligations indexed for inflation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 252. A bill to establish a cabinet-level interagency task force to develop a comprehensive legislative proposal that coordinates and reforms all Federal programs that provide assistance to individuals with limited incomes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 253. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to index the basis of certain assets for purposes of determining gain or loss and to exclude from gross income all dividends from domestic corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 254. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 255. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for floating Social Security tax rates for old age, survivors, and disability insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.



H.R. 256. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 257. A bill to establish a Health Care Crisis Policy Commission; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 258. A bill requiring the President to take retaliatory action against foreign barriers and restrictions that unfairly limit U.S. trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 259. A bill to require that the President negotiate with Japan an agreement whereby Japan reimburses the United States for a portion of the costs the United States incurs in providing a military defense of Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 260. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the amount of any contribution to any No Net Cost Tobacco Fund or any No Net Cost Tobacco Account shall be treated as a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 261. A bill to amend the title 23, U.S. Code to provide that the percentage of total apportionments of funds allocated to any State from the Highway Trust Fund in any fiscal year be at least 100 percent of the percentage of estimated tax payments paid into the Highway Trust fund which are attributable to highway users in such State in the latest fiscal year for which data is available; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 262. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to approve and distribute to food service operations instructions for removing food which has become lodged in a person's throat; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 263. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 relating to the taxation of up to one-half of an individual's Social Security and certain railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCANDLESS:

H.R. 264. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code 1986 to restore the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals for an indefinite period, and to increase the amount of such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 265. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the exclusion from gross income of amounts paid for employee educational assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCLOSKEY:

H.R. 266. A bill to amend the Black Lung Benefits Act to provide that when benefits are paid for at least 2 years after an initial determination of eligibility for such benefits the benefits will not be required to be repaid upon a final determination of ineligibility for benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 267. A bill to amend chapter 47 of title 10 U.S. Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), to establish procedures for the adjudication by courts-martial of sentences of capital punishment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 268. A bill to provide additional funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation, to reduce the amount of losses of such Corporation through the establishment of the supervisory goodwill buy-back program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 269. A bill to amend the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 to reduce onerous

recordkeeping and reporting requirements for regulated financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 270. A bill to amend the title 18, U.S. Code, to provide civil and criminal forfeitures for certain offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 271. A bill to amend title 18, U.S. Code, to make the knowing disclosure of classified information by Federal officers and employees a criminal offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 272. A bill to amend title 11 of the U.S. Code to establish a priority for the payment of claims for retiree health benefits in liquidation cases under chapter 7 and 11; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. GOSS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 273. A bill to deem the Florida Panther to be an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 274. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an applicant for old age, wife's, husband's, or child's insurance benefits who under present law does not qualify for a benefit for the first month in which he or she meets the applicable entitlement conditions shall be entitled to a prorated benefit for that month; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.R. 275. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and related provisions of law to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and benefits for House of Representatives election campaigns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MAZZOLI (for himself and Mr. POSHARD):

H.R. 276. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to ban activities of political action committees in elections for Federal office and to reduce the limitation on contributions to candidates by persons other than multicandidate political committees; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.R. 277. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MFUME:

H.R. 278. A bill to establish a Minority Business Development Administration in the Department of Commerce, to clarify the relationship between such Administration and the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Small Business.

H.R. 279. A bill to require automobile insurance insurers to provide rate setting information and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. OWENS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mrs. ROUKEMA):

H.R. 280. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to remove the requirement that schools participating in the school lunch program offer students specific types of fluid milk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BER-

MAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 281. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide that the minimum wage rate under that Act will be indexed to the cost of living in the same manner as Social Security benefits are indexed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. SCHROEDER):

H.R. 282. A bill to provide that dependent care assistance benefits be made available to individuals serving in the legislative branch of the Government; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MINETA (for himself and Mr. BERMAN):

H.R. 283. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide the children of female United States citizens born abroad before May 24, 1934, and their descendants, with the same rights to citizenship at birth as children born of male citizens abroad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 284. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the designation of income tax payments to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund; jointly, to the Committee on House Administration and Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 285. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize voluntary withholding of State income tax from monthly annuity payments under programs providing annuities for survivors of retired members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 286. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to facilitate the entering into of cooperative agreements between hospitals for the purpose of enabling such hospitals to share expensive medical or high technology equipment or services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 287. A bill to amend the provisions of chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, which relates to the deposit required in the case of an election to provide a survivor annuity to a spouse by a post-retirement marriage or a former spouse; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 288. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to grant to the widow or widower of a Federal employee or annuitant whose health insurance coverage would otherwise terminate because of such employee's or annuitant's death the right to elect the same temporary extension of coverage as is available to certain former spouses; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 289. A bill to provide for a demonstration project relating to treatment for drug abuse and alcohol abuse under the health benefits program for Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 290. A bill to extend health insurance and survivor annuity benefits to certain former spouses of Federal employees who would not otherwise be eligible therefor; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. SWIFT):

H.R. 291. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish procedures for determining whether members of the Armed

Forces in a missing status or certain civilian officers and employees are deceased, to require certain information to be kept in the personnel files of such persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ORTIZ (for himself and Mr. DE LA GARZA):

H.R. 292. A bill to provide for the establishment of a new medical facility for veterans in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 293. A bill to designate the waters of the California Central Coast as a national marine sanctuary; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 294. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to add Morro Bay, California, to the priority list of the national estuary program; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 295. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Mission San Antonio de Padua in California and its surrounding historic and prehistoric archeological sites as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 297. A bill to permit States in certain cases to waive application of the requirements of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 with respect to a vehicle which is being operated for the purpose of removing snow or ice from a roadway by plowing, sanding, or salting; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 298. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to improve pension plan funding; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself, Mr. BEIL-ENSON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BLACKWELL, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H.R. 299. A bill to establish a Commission on Environmental and Development; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HASTERT (for himself, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BACHUS of Florida, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALKER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CRANE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KYL, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. HOBSON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr.

MACHTLEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAXON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BERGUTER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. FROST, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. NUSSLE, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. WELDON, Mr. KLUG, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. ENGLISH of Oklahoma, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KASICH, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 300. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTER:

H.R. 301. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish, for fiscal years 1994 through 1998, discretionary spending limits for the defense, international, and domestic categories and maximum deficit amounts; jointly, to the Committee on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 302. A bill to provide that the flag of the United States should be displayed at half-staff on all Government buildings on Peace Officers Memorial Day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Florida and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 303. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have service-connected disabilities to receive compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services.

By Mr. PORTER:

H.R. 304. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to deny annuity benefits with respect to any Member of Congress convicted of a felony; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 305. A bill to establish a national policy for the conservation of biological diversity; to support environmental research and training necessary for conservation and sustainable use of biotic natural resources, to establish mechanisms for carrying out the national policy and for coordinating related activities; and to facilitate the collection, synthesis, and dissemination of information necessary for these purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 306. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and title II of the Social

Security Act to reduce social security taxes and to provide for the establishment of individual social security retirement accounts funded by payroll deductions and employer contributions equal to the amount of the tax reduction; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 307. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide that clinical social worker services are a mandatory benefit under the medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 308. A bill to create a commission to grant exclusive franchises for the exploration for and the commercial development of geothermal energy and for the right to market any such energy in its natural state, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources.

H.R. 309. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of registered professional nurses under the medicare and medicare programs; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 310. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain real property adjacent to the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site in Greeneville, TN for inclusion within the national cemetery located in that site; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 311. A bill to provide reduced rates for nonprofit senior citizens organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 312. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to provide for door delivery of mail to the physically handicapped, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 313. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove the time limitation for the use of chapter 34 educational assistance benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 314. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 315. A bill to limit medicare denials by peer review organizations of medically necessary inpatient hospital services; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 316. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate benefit disparities by increasing primary insurance amounts, in cases where the benefits involved are computed under the present formula (enacted in 1977), to the extent necessary to assure that such benefits are no less than they would have been if computed under the pre-1977 formula; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 317. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow handicapped individuals a deduction for certain transportation expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 318. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 319. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable tax credit for taxpayers who maintain households which include elderly persons who are



determined by a physician to be disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 320. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 321. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to benefits thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month), in order to provide such individual's family with assistance in meeting the extra death-related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. LEHMAN):

H.R. 322. A bill to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public domain lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RAMSTAD:

H.R. 323. A bill to require the Congress and the President to use the spending levels for the current fiscal year (without adjustment for inflation) in the preparation of the budget for each new fiscal year in order to clearly identify spending increases from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 324. A bill to require any person who is convicted of a State criminal offense against a victim who is a minor to register a current address with law enforcement officials of the State for 10 years after release from prison, parole, or supervision; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 325. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the targeted jobs credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. SCHUMER):

H.R. 326. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the exclusion for amounts received under group legal services plans permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 327. A bill to provide for the retention of the name of Mount McKinley; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 328. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the town of Taos, NM; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 329. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to States for the creation or enhancement of systems for the air transport of rural victims of medical emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 330. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to further restrict contributions to candidates by multi-candidate political committees, require full disclosure of attempts to influence Federal elections through "soft money" and independent expenditures, correct inequities resulting from personal financing of campaigns, strengthen the role of political parties, and contain the cost of political campaigns; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 331. A bill to abolish the franking privilege for the House of Representatives

and to establish a spending allowance for postage for official mail of the House of Representatives; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 332. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to health professional shortage areas; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DORNAN:

H.R. 333. A bill to provide educational assistance to law enforcement personnel and to increase the number of police officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 334. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of Cheraw Indians of North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 335. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the luxury tax on boats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 336. A bill to promote youth apprenticeship opportunities nationwide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 337. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit nondeductible tax-free individual retirement accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 338. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement plans for the acquisition of a first home; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARPALIUS:

H.R. 339. A bill to amend title XI of the United States Code with respect to avoiding certain liens that impair exempt property; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHAEFER:

H.R. 340. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to Federal facilities pollution control; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 341. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the penalties for employers who violate such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 342. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for regulation by the Federal Trade Commission of advertisements by air carriers, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 343. A bill to prohibit arms transfers to certain countries unless the President certifies that a state of war does not exist between such country and Israel and that such country has accorded formal recognition to the sovereignty of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. KASICH):

H.R. 344. A bill to prohibit exports of dual use items to terrorist countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 345. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the ban on physician referrals to health care providers with which the physician has a financial relationship; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 346. A bill to require that the United States Government hold certain discussions and report to the Congress with respect to the secondary boycott of Israel by Arab countries; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 347. A bill to deny nondiscriminatory (MFN) treatment to countries that participate in, or cooperate with, the economic boycott of Israel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MCCRERY, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 348. A bill to preserve jobs in the boat-building industry by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the luxury excise tax on boats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mr. SWETT, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BILLEY, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COX, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CHAPO, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EWING, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KLUG, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Ms. MOLINARI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WELDON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. RAVENEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DREIER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. GILMOR, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. REGULA, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. SHAW):

H.R. 349. A bill to make applicable to the Congress certain laws relating to the terms and conditions of employment, the health and safety of employees, and the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Education and Labor, the Judiciary, Government Operations, Ways and Means, and Rules.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BEILKINSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 350. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to further the protection of wetlands, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 351. A bill to regulate interstate commerce with respect to parimutuel wagering on greyhound racing, to maintain the stability of the greyhound racing industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 352. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand the broadcasting of information on election campaigns; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 353. A bill to establish a Second National Blue Ribbon Commission to Eliminate Waste in Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 354. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions of budget authority; jointly, to the Committee on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 355. A bill to provide for comprehensive reform of Federal election campaign financing; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and House Administration.

H.R. 356. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the unearned income of children attributable to personal injury awards shall not be taxed at the marginal rate of the parents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 357. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the one-time exclusion of gain from sale of a principal residence shall apply to a portion of the farmland on which the residence is located; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 358. A bill to create a national commission to support law enforcement; to the Committee on Judiciary.

H.R. 359. A bill to improve the administration of the Women's Rights National Historical Park in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 360. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the provisions permitting tax-exempt treatment for certain qualified small issue bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 361. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to reestablish minimum inspection and processing standards; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 362. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require public disclosure of certain information relating to sales of commodities for export, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 363. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to ensure the stockpiling and replacement of topsoil on public lands and other lands which are moved or covered by surface mining projects, reclamation projects, and other Federal and federally assisted projects, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

H.R. 364. A bill to clarify the eligibility of certain small businesses for loans under the Small Business Act, to aid, protect, and preserve small businesses in meat production and marketing, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Small Business.

H.R. 365. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to assist and protect small busi-

nesses and to protect small businesses against unreasonable use of economic power by major meatpacking companies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Agriculture and Small Business.

H.R. 366. A bill to amend title XIX of the Public Health Service Act to clarify the provisions of the allotment formula relating to urban and rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 367. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the investment of the trust fund in the same investments permitted by pension funds guaranteed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and to require the trustees to meet the same prudent person standards required under that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 368. A bill to prohibit the introduction of a plastic container into interstate commerce that does not contain a marking that identifies the type of plastic resin used to produce the container, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 369. A bill to provide that no State or local government shall be obligated to take any action required by Federal law enacted after the date of the enactment of this act unless the expenses of such government in taking such action are funded by the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 370. A bill to make the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 applicable to the House of Representatives and the instrumentalities of the Congress, to give certain employees of the House of Representatives and the instrumentalities of the Congress the right to petition for judicial review for violations of certain laws and rules concerning civil rights and employment practices, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Education and Labor, Rules, and the Judiciary.

H.R. 371. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to limit the influence of nonparty multicandidate political committees in elections for Federal office, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an income tax credit for contributions to candidates for the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Ways and Means.

H.R. 372. A bill to establish a program to stimulate the U.S. economy; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, Small Business, Ways and Means, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Science, Space, and Technology.

H.R. 373. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the luxury tax on boats and to offset the revenue loss from that repeal by repealing certain changes in the percentage depletion provisions of such code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 374. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prevent double-counting of income in the conduct of needs analysis for student assistance under that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. TAUBIN, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 375. A bill to deny funds to programs that do not allow the Secretary of Defense access to students on campuses or to certain student information for recruiting purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Armed Services.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 376. A bill to establish a moratorium on the promulgation and implementation of certain drinking water regulations promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, to modify the definition of public water system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 377. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish Federal standards to ensure quality assurance of drug testing programs, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 378. A bill to repeal and prohibit all privileges and gratuities for Members of the U.S. House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 379. A bill to require random drug testing of Federal legislative branch officers and employees; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 380. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to require the congressional intelligence committees to establish certain procedures to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished to those committees; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

H.R. 381. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require that courts, upon the criminal conviction under the act, notify the employer of the convicted person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 382. A bill to reform procedures for the imposition of capital punishment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 383. A bill to amend the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to eliminate the discretion of the court in connection with the denial of certain Federal benefits upon conviction of certain drug offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 384. A bill to amend the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to eliminate the discretion of the court in connection with the denial of certain Federal benefits upon conviction of certain drug offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 385. A bill to ensure that agencies establish the appropriate procedures for assessing whether or not regulation may result in the taking of private property, so as to avoid such where possible; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 386. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide the penalty of death for certain murders of State and local correctional officers by incarcerated persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 387. A bill to require random drug testing of Federal judicial branch officers and employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 388. A bill to impose mandatory sentences for violent felonies committed against individuals if age sixty-five or over, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 389. A bill to require reemployment drug testing of prospective Federal employees; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, House Administration, and the Judiciary.

H.R. 390. A bill to require random drug-testing of Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 391. A bill to provide that rates of pay for Members of Congress shall not be subject to adjustment under the Federal Salary Act of 1967 or subject to any other automatic ad-



justment; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and House Administration.

H.R. 392. A bill to provide that increases in the rate of compensation for Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall not take effect until the start of the Congress following the Congress in which such increases are approved; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and House Administration.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. GALLO):  
H.R. 393. A bill to prohibit the commercial harvesting of Atlantic striped bass in the coastal waters and the exclusive economic zone; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SOLOMON:  
H.R. 394. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to change the date for the beginning of the Vietnam era for the purposes of veterans benefits from August 5, 1964, to December 22, 1961; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 395. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable income tax credit for the recycling of hazardous wastes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the prior law exclusion for scholarships and fellowships and to restore the deduction for interest on educational loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 397. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 398. A bill to prohibit the importation of goods from any country that does not adhere to certain standards with respect to the employment of minorities, older individuals, and individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 399. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the child care credit for lower-income working parents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 400. A bill to direct the President to impose certain limitations on the amount of milkprotein products that may be imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 401. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a Federal income tax credit for tuition; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 402. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase of a principal residence by a first-time homebuyer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 403. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow health insurance premiums to be fully deductible to the extent not in excess of \$3,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 404. A bill to repeal the provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 relating to the inclusion of Social Security and certain railroad retirement benefits in gross income to the extent such provisions do not apply to nonresident aliens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:  
H.R. 405. A bill to require public disclosure of examination reports of certain failed depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK, Mr.

ACKERMAN, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. MANTON):

H.R. 406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the involuntary conversion rules for certain disaster-related conversions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 407. A bill to amend title 2, United States Code, to provide that an increase in the rate of pay for Members of Congress may not go into effect following a budget deficit in the preceding fiscal year; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 408. A bill to provide a veterans bill of rights; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 409. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to exclude from amounts treated as wages in applying the earnings test remuneration for teaching in public elementary or secondary schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 410. A bill to reduce the growing costs imposed on State and local governments by unfunded Federal mandates; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, the Judiciary, and Rules.

H.R. 411. A bill to prohibit a State from imposing an income tax on the pension income of individuals who are not residents or domiciliaries of that State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 412. A bill to prohibit the expenditures of Federal funds for constructing or modifying highway signs that are expressed only in metric system measurements; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 413. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 414. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain real estate activities under the limitations on losses from passive activities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise taxes on luxury items; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SYNAR (for himself and Mr. GRANDY):

H.R. 416. A bill to extend the period during which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code remains in effect; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAUZIN (for himself, Mr. PARKER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. MACHTELY, and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 417. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in order to reform private enforcement of the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TAUZIN:

H.R. 418. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise taxes on luxury items; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALSH:

H.R. 419. A bill to require hearing loss testing for all newborns in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

H.R. 420. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to perform a study of the structures, operations, practices, and regulations

of Japan's capital and securities markets, and their implications for the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 421. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit separate payment under part B of the Medicare Program for the interpretation of electrocardiograms provided by a physician during a visit and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 422. A bill to provide grants to reduce the number of homicides and the incidents of violence by students, ages 13 to 21, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H.R. 423. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of affectional or sexual orientation, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H.R. 424. A bill to establish certain requirements with respect to solid waste and hazardous waste incinerators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH:

H.R. 425. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require State Medicaid plans to provide coverage of screening mammography; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 426. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to educate the public on prostate cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 427. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of annual screening mammography under part B of the Medicare Program for women 65 years of age or older; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 428. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from the gross estate the value of land subject to a qualified conservation easement if certain conditions are satisfied and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALKER (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. EWING, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. ZIMMER):

H.R. 429. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to designate that up to 10 percent of their income tax liability be used to reduce the national debt, and to require spending reductions equal to the amounts so designated; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Operations.

By Mr. TAUZIN:

H.R. 430. A bill to establish The National Dividend Plan by reforming the budget process, and by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the double tax on dividends, to allocate corporate income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Rules.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 431. A bill to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. WILSON:

H.R. 432. A bill to prohibit exports of unprocessed timber and wood chips to any country that does not provide reciprocal access to its markets for finished wood products and paper produced in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 433. A bill to increase the size of the Big Thicket National Preserve in the State of Texas by adding the Village Creek Corridor unit, the Big Sandy Corridor unit, the Canyonlands unit, the Sabine River Blue Elbow unit, and addition to the Lower Neches Corridor unit; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

H.R. 434. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to designate the building located at 1515 Sam Houston Street in Liberty, TX, as the 'M.P. Daniel and Thomas F. Calhoun, Senior, Post Office Building,'" approved May 17, 1990; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 435. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide income tax relief for families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLF (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. TALENT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. COX, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GINGRICH, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PAXON, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HANCOCK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROTH, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HENRY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. YATES, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. PARKER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. PETRI, Mr. FAWELL, Ms. MEEK, Mr. UPTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. FOWLER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. DORNAN):

H.R. 436. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the exemption for dependent children under age 18 to \$3,500, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 437. A bill to provide for research on antiprogesterone drugs through the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 438. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish Federal standards for long-term care insurance policies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ZIMMER:

H.R. 439. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a penalty enhancement for the use of juveniles in Federal offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZIMMER (for himself, Mr. GALLO, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 440. A bill to impose a 10-year moratorium on oil and gas leasing in certain areas off the coast of New Jersey; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ZIMMER (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 441. A bill to terminate the space station Freedom Program; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 442. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for dental services under part B of the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUNDERSON:

H.R. 443. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Emergency Medical Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

[Omitted from the Record of January 5, 1993]

By Mrs. BENTLEY:

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution entitled "The Government Procurement Act of 1993"; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution directing the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System to adopt and pursue monetary policies leading to, and then maintaining, zero inflation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in cases of national emergency, expenditures of the U.S. Government in any fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues for that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in cases of national emergency, expenditures of the U.S. Government shall not exceed its revenues, nor exceed 20 percent of the gross national product, in any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution designating the honeybee as the national insect; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

[Omitted from the Record of January 5, 1993]

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that tax legislation should not take effect earlier

than 90 days after implementing regulations are issued; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committee on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. EMERSON (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. KASICH, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. BEREUTER):

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution recognizing the cultural importance of the many languages spoken in the United States and indicating the sense of the House (the Senate concurring) that the United States should maintain the use of English as a language common to all peoples; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

[Omitted from the Record of January 5, 1993]

By Mr. EVERETT:

H. Res. 28. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that Members of the House of Representatives should be prohibited from an increase in the rate of pay following a budget deficit in the preceding Congress, and should have their rate of pay reduced if the deficit is not reduced effectively in the preceding Congress; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H. Res. 29. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Federal excise tax rates should not be increased; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mrs. LLOYD):

H. Res. 30. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of January 5, 1993]

By Mr. LAROCO:

H.R. 444. A bill for the relief of the heirs and assigns of Hattie Davis Rogers of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, ID; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 445. A bill for the relief of Jorge Luis Dos Santos, Suzete de S. Tenorio, Luis Antonio Cardoso Tenorio, and Jullie Tenoria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.R. 446. A bill to grant a right of use and occupancy of a certain tract of land in Yosemite National Park to George R. Lange and Lucille F. Lange, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WASHINGTON:

H.R. 447. A bill for the relief of Ayo Martins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.